Trade and Industry

A service by the Department of Industry

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small firms information centres

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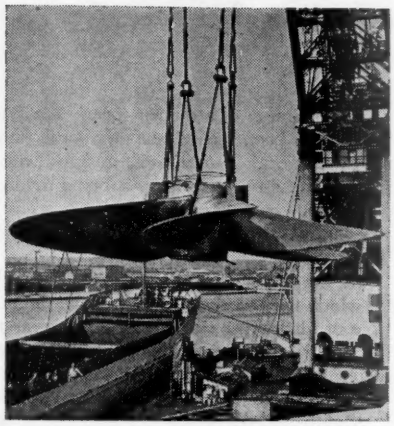
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

We'll tell you where to get the help you need

Trade and Industry

27 June 1974



A 72-ton propeller, said to be the largest manufactured in the world, being loaded for export to Germany at Birkenhead docks. The propeller is the first of 10 for the Bremen shipyard of A.G. Weser for installation on 380,000-ton Europa class tankers now under construction. The propellers are designed and manufactured by Stone Manganese Marine in Nikalium, an alloy developed by the company. They are cast as complete units, which involves the simultaneous pouring of 100 tonnes of the molten alloy, using three ladles.

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It is regretted that, because of industrial action, copies of the 20 June issue of 'Trade and Industry' were delivered late.

Home News

Requirements Boards' first year

After only a year's work, the Department of Industry's eight Research Requirements Boards have almost finished reviewing current research and development programmes at the Department's industrial research establishments.

The boards, whose first annual report was published on 17 June, have also nearly completed their review of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's non-nuclear R & D programmes. Several proposals from industrial research associations and industrial firms have also been considered.,

Among the boards' achievements during the year were:

Work on new types of glass ceramics at the National Physical Laboratory has been particularly successful, arousing considerable interest in industry. This has led to placing of work at NPL, wholly paid for by industrial firms. The carbon fibres' programme at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, shows promise, opening up the prospect of producing cheaper fibres from standard textile-grade materials on a continuous basis.

A co-ordinated programme of work has been commissioned at NPL and Harwell which will significantly increase the scale of effort on data communications.

Action has been taken towards promoting CORAL 66, as a standard real-time programming language for industrial and commercial computer application employing resources of the National Computer Centre and the Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern.

The Department is supporting further development of the NPL rotating-cylinder rudder for increased manoeuvreability of ships, and the National Engineering Laboratory's hydrostatic transmission for marine use. The launching of important programmes of research into the safety of offshore structures, including wave loads and their effects on materials and joints, is also being supported.

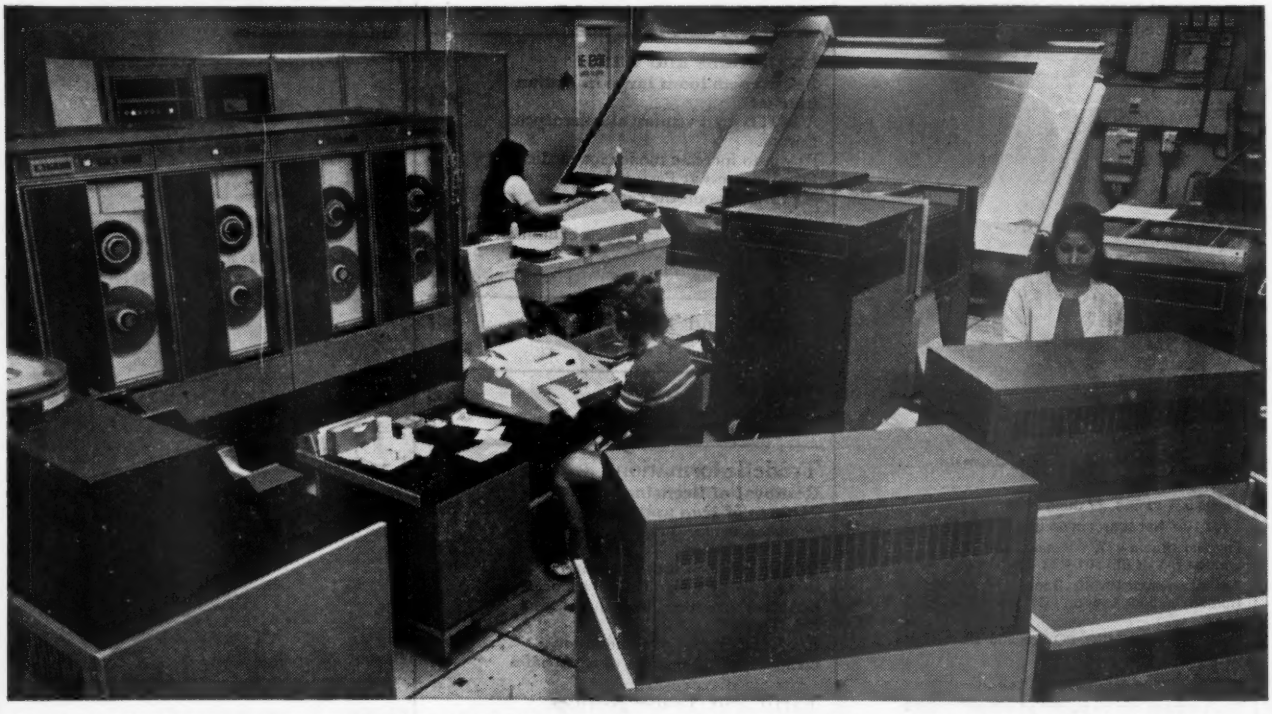
Development of a British ocean data buoy system has been started. An ergonomic study (study of working conditions) in ships' wheelhouses and on their bridges is being made so that a code of practice can be drawn up.

Dual role

In the technological and industrial fields in which they work the boards have the dual role of identifying suitable R & D areas for support by the Department of Industry and determining objectives and balance of R & D programmes to support Departmental policies.

Membership of boards has been designed to give a strong voice to industry. This ensures that work the boards support is relevant to user needs. Industrialists comprise about half the total membership; academics form another 15 per cent, and the rest are officials. Interaction between practitioners and administrators has brought good dividends.

The reports by the Requirements Boards cover many important areas of research



View of the ICL 1903 computer installation of the British Ship Research Association's Wallsend Research Station, Northumberland, with the automatic draughting machine in the background. The association received the Queen's Award to Industry 1974 for technological innovation as a result of developing the use of computers and numerically-controlled methods in the shipbuilding industry. The Britships system is used by many British shipbuilders as their computer method for design and numerical control of processes in the manufacture of merchant ships. These processes begin at the design stage with technical calculations and include a full geometrical definition of the hull shape, which is used as a source for all subsequent manufacturing information. Computer programs cover steel plate ordering and production control, and provide control tapes for flame-cutting machines, which prepare the required shape of plate, and frame bending machines, which shape the heavy rolled steel sections forming the basic structural shape of the ship.

Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, watches the assembling of telephone exchange equipment at the Treforest factory of Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. In the centre is Caerwin Roderick, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. MacKenzie. The Minister, who has special responsibility for regional development, posts and telecommunications, and small firms, was on a two-day visit to Wales.

which can lead to significant economic and technological benefits to Britain. Examples are offshore technology; marine technology; ship construction; technology transfer; exploitation of composite materials; study of high temperature materials; more efficient use of materials in engineering applications; heat transfer and separation processes; recycling of waste materials; data communications and computer networks; real time systems; application of fluid power concepts; exploitation of vibration for earth cutting.

The publication, entitled 'Annual Reports of the Research Requirements Boards', is available free from the Department of Industry, Technology Library, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

Welcoming the report, Lord Beswick, Minister of State, Department of Industry, said that it was of special interest because it sets out 'what has been done following the adoption of the customer-contractor principle for the control of Government research and development'. He added: 'I see the boards as one method of increasing the part that industry can play in Government decision-making'.

The Research Requirements Boards were set up in December 1972. They function under the customer/contractor principle set out in the White Paper 'Framework for Government Research' (Cmnd. 5046).

Seven boards have been set up covering the main fields of the Department's industrial research work, outside the aerospace field – namely chemicals and minerals; computers systems and electronics; engineering materials; fundamental standards; mechanical engineering and machine tools; metrology and standards; ship and marine technology. Dr. I. Maddock, Chief Scientist, Department of Industry, chairs an *ad hoc* Board to deal with those areas not covered by the main boards.

Eric Heffer opens Manchester Small Firms Information Centre

'The Government – now working on plans for greater public involvement in industry – is prepared to see a vigorous small firms' sector as part of the mixed ecomony' said Eric Heffer, Minister of State, Department of Industry in Manchester on 21 June.

Competition, innovation and democracy; these, he said when opening the Manchester Small Firms Information Centre, are the triple reasons for the Government's interest in small firms.

On competition he said: 'It has been estimated that on the basis of past trends, well over half our national output could be provided in 1980 by the 100 largest companies in our economy. There is still a major role for small firms in helping to keep down prices thus preventing the spread of the fixing of artificially high prices by giant monopolies.'

On innovation he said: 'As companies become larger they frequently become more bureaucratic and rigid in structure and less able to adapt themselves quickly to changing circumstances so as to move rapidly into serving new sources of demand. Many of the most significant developments in technology have, over the past few years, been pioneered by small-sized concerns. It is vital to our economy that such opportunities for increased efficiency should be encouraged.'

On democracy he said: 'The existence of a strong small firms' sector is, I think, one sign of a democratic society. Only in the small firms' sector do we at present find in change a significant number of people who came up from the shop floor. Another way in which it is democratic is in the closer involvement in management which the workers in small firms often possess. Workers in giant corporations may well feel cut off from the centres of decision-making, remotely set apart as these so often are in the topmost echelons of their organisations. The close relationship between management and workers that is more likely to prevail in the smaller concern can be an invaluable counterweight to the all too common feeling that workers in large companies may have that they are merely cogs in a vast impersonal machine. This is not to deny, however, that there are still many small firms where much more needs to be done towards improving the position of their workers.'

He emphasised that the Government's proposals for the establishment of a National Enterprise Board and of a system of Planning Agreements should help the survival of a strong small firms' sector.

'One of their main functions will be to prevent the excess growth of monopoly power and to make large companies more accountable to the public.

'The Labour Government's commitment to the continued survival of a robust small firms' sector is unambiguous. Small firms are important in regional terms as the seedbed of regional growth and a source of diversification and balance in the industrial structure.'

Mr. Heffer urged local authorities to continue to take special account of small firms – both in the manufacturing and the distribution sectors – in their planning arrangements.

Review of steel closures

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, announced on 23 May the procedure for the Government's review of proposed closures of steel works that were implicit in the British Steel Corporation's development strategy agreed by the previous Government. The

Ron Till, manager of the Bristol Small Firms Information Centre, advises a caller at the new office at 11 Colston Avenue (tel. 0222 396116 or Freefone 1208). The Bristol and Nottingham centres were officially opened on June 14, followed by the Manchester and Glasgow centres on 21 June.

procedure provides for the review of each closure to begin with a tripartite meeting consisting of representatives of the British Steel Corporation, of the TUC Steel Committee (including local trade union representatives) and of the Government.

The first four of these tripartite meetings were held on 19, 20 and 21 June. These meetings considered the proposed closures at Ebbw Vale; East Moors; Hartlepool iron and steel making and Cleveland iron making; and Workington Bessemer steel making.

The meetings were held under the chairmanship of the Minister of State, Lord Beswick. The Welsh Office were represented, at the meetings concerning proposed closures in Wales, by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Barry Jones. A full and frank exchange of views took place.

Following these meetings, the Minister of State, Lord Beswick, will be visiting Cardiff and Ebbw Vale on 2 and 3 July for consultations with local authorities and other interested parties.

Toothpaste in tubes and wine in carafes

The quantity of toothpaste in tubes and of wine in carafes are the subjects of two Orders made under the Weights and Measures Act 1963.

Quantity of toothpaste in tubes

On 9 May the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection announced that a draft Order known as the Weights and Measures Act 1963 (Dentifrices) Order 1974 had been laid before Parliament.

This Order, which requires tubes of toothpaste to be marked in quantities of cubic centimetres or cubic inches, was made on 20 May under Section 21 (2) (3) and (5) of the 1963 Act, after having been debated and approved by both Houses of Parliament. It will come into operation on 1 July 1974.

Indicating the quantity of wine in a carafe

On 9 May the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection announced that a draft Order had been made under the Weights and Measures Act 1963 to require that, when sold for consumption on the premises, sales of wine by the carafe would be by capacity measurement.

This Order, known as the Weights and Measures (Sale of Wine) Order 1974, was made on 20 May 1974 under Section 21 (2) (3) and (5) of the 1963 Act after having been debated and approved by both Houses of Parliament and will come into effect on 2 September 1974.

Copies of both these Orders may be obtained either direct from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (or branches) or through any bookseller.

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Standards Weights and Measures Division 2, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 277.

Coastguard Rescue Shield

The Coastguard Rescue Shield for the most meritorious rescue of the year has been won jointly by Orkney Coastguards and British Airways Rescue Helicopters of Aberdeen. It will be presented by Mr. S. Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, at Kirkwall on 28 June.

The Shield has been awarded for a rescue on 6 December 1973 when the trawler *Navena* ran aground at Copinsay, Orkney.

Working towards a National Airports Policy

A National Airports Policy developed from studies already in hand is the objective of Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade. He spoke on the subject when opening the conference of the Airport Operators Council International in London on 24 June. 'My department is currently engaged' he said, 'in a comprehensive review of the decision to build a new third London Airport at Maplin to accommodate the anticipated growth in air traffic in the London area by 1990. The Civil Aviation Authority, who advise me on various airport matters, are also undertaking a series of studies of our regional airports. And from all this work it will be my objective to develop a National Airports Policy. 'This is particularly necessary in this relatively small country with its extensive network of roads and railways and where cities are close together. Airports are expensive, in terms of cost and use of physical resources and their effect on the environment. It is therefore important that while there should be a proper and necessary provision of airport facilities there should not be an over provision.

'I cannot this morning anticipate the outcome of the review of the Maplin project' said Mr. Shore. 'But what I can say is that within that review we shall be considering particularly the question of noise disturbance.'

Mr. Shore thought that progress already being made in Britain had brought us near to 'a watershed in the battle against aircraft noise'. Already, no new types of subsonic aircraft could come into service at UK airports without a noise certificate. Large wide-bodied aircraft were therefore increasingly being introduced into fleets, being much quieter than other types and requiring fewer movements. 'To close another gap in the defence against aircraft noise we are on the point of amending our noise certification requirement so that – again reflecting international agreement in ICAO — new production after 1 January 1976 of the older types of subsonic jet aircraft will have to comply with those requirements.'

The Department was also engaged in assessing what could be achieved by way of quietening older aircraft at what cost and within what times.

On the subject of airport development overseas, Mr. Shore said that many civil aviation authorities, particularly in the developing countries, when considering plans for new airports look to Britain for help with planning construction and equipment of all kinds.

Loss of the trawler 'Gaul'

The Formal Investivation into the circumstances surrounding the loss of the *Gaul* will open in Hull at 10.30 a.m. on 17 September 1974.

A further announcement will give the venue.

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Industrial and commercial property

Phyllis James, North Western Regional Director, Department of Industry, pictured in her role as chairman of a seminar on worker participation and works councils, held recently in Manchester. The seminar, organised by the Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce, attracted 160 representatives from industry, commerce, trade unions, and employers' associations. Alan Hatfull (centre), of the Department of Employment, and Dr. Johannes Hollander (left), director of the Federation of Netherlands Industry, were among the speakers. The purpose of the seminar was to stimulate discussion in the light of experience of worker participation and works councils in the Netherlands for nearly 25 years.

Threshold arrangements

The Pay Board has been asked to reaffirm advice given to employers on the making of threshold arrangements.

Guidance on making threshold arrangements was described in a note published in *Trade and Industry* (page 582) of 20 June.

That note described the threshold arrangements which could be made to cover the initial increase and subsequent increases which have been triggered by the Retail Price Index under Paragraph 176 of the Price and Pay Code.

It should be noted that there is no requirement that the amount of the increase (within the permissible limit) be agreed in advance. Provided the arrangement is that some increase shall be paid, determination of the amount may be left until after the appropriate index figure has been published.

An arrangement must be taken to mean a commitment, known to and relied upon by those concerned, that payments will be made at future trigger points during a specified period.

The period may be specified either by a terminal date or a terminal trigger point. Such an arrangement must be supported by adequate evidence of its making and existence.

Government backs 'Plan for Coal'

A plan to revitalise Britain's coal mining industry through large scale investment in new and existing pits is to receive Government backing.

The Government has given an assurance that short-term fluctuations in the price and availability of competing fuels should not be allowed to interfere with its implementation.

In addition, the Government has offered its support to a scheme to be worked out by the National Coal Board (NCB) and the coal unions for bringing immediate satisfaction and relief to the 39,000 registered mineworkers who suffer from pneumoconiosis, the lung disease caused by dust.

These are among the plans for action announced in the interim report of a tripartite-Government, NCB and unions – examination of the future of the coal industry.

In a foreword to the report, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, who is presiding over the continuing inquiry, says: 'The Government accept and support the recommendation that the NCB's "Plan for Coal" should be adopted as the broad strategy for the industry's development. We welcome the commitment by the Board and the unions to make this strategy a success.

'The economic conditions for a thriving industry are right for the first time in nearly 20 years.'

The interim report – which will be followed by a final report in the late summer or early autumn – sets out another six points of agreement for future action:

- rapid exploitation of the new Selby coalfield in Yorkshire, subject to the normal planning procedures;
- an increase in opencast coal production from the present 10 million up to 15 million tons a year;
- the realisation, as quickly as possible, of the full deep-mined potential which, the parties believe, could produce another 15 to 16 million tons a year on top of the current production rate of 113 million tons;
- negotiation of an effective incentive scheme to raise output and productivity;
- further talks on the industry's industrial relations arrangements and on pensions.

The report has mainly covered the period up to 1985. It says that, provided the industry can operate at maximum efficiency and acceptable costs, the potential demand for coal in this period could range up to 150 million tons a year. The industry will be within close reach of satisfying this demand, if:

- current output can be boosted up to 130 million tons by using existing capacity to the full;
- 42 million tons of additional capacity proposed in the 'Plan for Coal' can be brought in on time to offset exhaustions; and
- opencast output can be boosted to some 15 million tons.

Mr. Varley says in the report: 'The Examination has shown that coal is now a competitive industry, well able to face the future with confidence. The Government intends to establish, with the Coal Board, a financial framework which will reflect this situation and ensure the best reurn to the industry and the nation from the resources devoted to coal.'

SUMMARY OF THE INTERIM REPORT

The role of coal

The report says that, following the years of cheap oil when the coal industry declined, the recent oil price increases have led to a changed situation. On a commercial basis coal can now, for the first time in many years, cover its full production costs and still compete overall with oil.

Energy supply in the UK

The report says that the sudden big change in the energy price structure makes it difficult to assess future energy requirements as a whole and especially the demand for individual fuels. But on the basis of past trends, and allowing for the greatly increased cost of energy and an increase in the efficiency with which it is used, the growth in overall demand for energy might be some 10 per cent up to 1980 and a further 10 per cent up to 1985.

It is essential to make the best use of the UK's own resources and home produced coal has an indispensable part to play.

Coal demand

The report says that the maximum contribution of nuclear power to energy supply is already fixed up to 1980. It will rise after that. This means that coal will compete principally with oil for electricity generation until well into the late 1980s.

At present the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) is taking all the NCB coal it can get and is likely to continue to do so, provided coal remains competitive with oil. Together the CEGB and the South of Scotland Electricity Board could require up to 100 million tons or more in 1985.

Parliament

Monday, 17 June

Women on public boards

Mr. Edward Bishop (Newark) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'whether he is aware that 96 men and five women were members on the most recent available date of statutory boards to which he makes appointments; and if he will bear in mind Her Majesty's Government's policy regarding equality of opportunity for both sexes and the contribution which women can make when he appoints members to such boards.'

Mr. Shore answered: 'I am aware of the number of women on the public boards for which I am responsible and will see that women are selected for appointments wherever they are the most suitable candidates.'

Mr. Bishop then put a similar question to the Secretary of State for Industry, referring to 56 men and three women who are members of statutory boards to which he makes appointments.

'The exact figures are 18 out of 183,' replied Mr. Benn. 'I certainly intend to see that there is no discrimination of any kind against women in future appointments.'

LPG and LNG tankers

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked how many of the 21 LNG tankers in service, are registered under the British flag; and for the names of the ships, giving their country of registration.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered that eight LNG (methane) tankers are registered under the British flag. They are:

Gadila	*Melrose*
Gadinia	*Methane Princess*
Gari	*Methane Progress*
Heriot	*Norman Lady*

According to published sources other LNG tankers, with country of registry are:

Anna Schulte	FR. Germany
Arctic Tokyo	Liberia
Descartes	France
Esso Brega, *Esso Liguria*, *Esso Portovenere*	Italy
Euclides	Liberia
Hassi R'Mel	Algeria
Jules Verne	France
Laieta	Spain
Polar Alaska	Liberia
Tellier	France
Venator	Italy

Mr. Skeet also wanted to know how many of the 379 LPG tankers in service are registered under the British flag.

'Seventeen LPG carriers are registered under the British flag,' said Mr. Clinton Davis.

Mr. Skeet then asked how many of the 45 LNG tankers on order are being built in (a) British yards, (b) other European countries, (c) the USA, and (d) Japan, and of the 30 LPG tankers on order, how many are being built in British yards.

Mr. Meacher said that, according to the latest published information 50 LNG tankers were on order as at 30 April 1974. Of these none was being built in the UK, 27 were being built in other European countries, 15 in the USA and eight in Japan.

He continued: 'According to the latest published information 48 LPG tankers were on order at 30 April 1974. Only one of these is being built in the UK.'

Cyclohexane

Mr. Skeet wanted to know the number and location of cyclohexane producers in the UK.

'There are three cyclohexane producers in the United Kingdom with plants at Teesside, Chesterfield and Milford Haven,' Mr. Meacher told him.

Caprolactam

A question on the annual consumption of caprolactam in the UK and the sources from which this product was and will be derived was asked by Mr. Skeet.

Mr. Meacher said that detailed figures of consumption of caprolactam in the UK are confidential under the Statistics of Trade Act. The only UK source was Nypro (UK) Ltd. at Flixborough. Future supplies for the time being will have to be imported.

Mr. Skeet also asked if steps would be taken to help nylon 6 manufacturers to obtain supplies of caprolactam in order to ease or avoid shortages of fibre for carpets, women's attire, etc.

'The UK manufacturers are making every effort to maintain supplies and we are ready to consider all useful means of helping them,' said Mr. Meacher.

Steel industry

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas (Merioneth) asked for information on the present consumption of coke by the British Steel Corporation's steel mills.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The average amount of coke consumed by BSC blast furnaces in May of this year was about 180,000 tonnes a week.'

Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would arrange for his committee on energy to seek information about research into direct reduction steel making processes; and whether he would recommend further experiments to be carried out on behalf of his department.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'My Advisory Council on Research and Development for Iron and Steel (ACORD) has for some time been discussing with BSC their work on the direct reduction steel process. BSC have already carried out trials on samples of all available directly reduced materials and are continuing to investigate some direct reduction processes.'

Metal scrap

Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (Cheltenham) inquired about proposals for increasing the collection and utilisation of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap.

'Recycled scrap already makes a substantial contribution to supplies of raw materials to the metallurgical industries,' said Mr. Meacher. 'The Government fully recognises the need to make the maximum use of scrap, and is financing research and co-operating with industry, in seeking ways of achieving even higher levels of recovery.'

New airport

An estimate was asked for by Mr. Albert Roberts (Normanton) of the present day cost of constructing a trans-continental airport with full facilities comparable to Manchester Airport, and of the length of time it would take to construct such an airport.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'No estimate is available of the cost of building a new airport comparable to Manchester Airport, but it could approach £100 million at present day

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

prices. It could take up to 10 years to provide.'

Helicopter movements

Mr. Barney Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth) asked if the control over the number of helicopter movements at the Battersea Heliport was adequate; if the number of helicopter flights over the Brentford and Chiswick area would be reduced and what noise limits are imposed upon helicopter flights in the Greater London area.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'There are no noise limits applying to aircraft, including helicopters, in flight in the Greater London area. Helicopter flights are however restricted to a few prescribed routes and pilots are instructed to fly as close to the maximum permissible height of 1,000 feet as is operationally possible, not only for safety reasons but also to reduce disturbance. Possible changes in helicopter routes, which might reduce disturbance in areas including Brentford and Chiswick, are being considered by the Civil Aviation Authority. Control of the number of movements at Battersea Heliport is, effectively, exercised by the Greater London Council through their planning powers and it is understood that the Council have called upon the Heliport management to reduce the number of movements during 1974.'

Postal charges

Mr. Tom King (Bridgwater) asked what further percentage increase in postal charges would be required to enable the Post Office to meet their statutory duty to break even, taking one year with another.

Mr. Benn answered: 'The Post Office would not be expected to look to increases in postal tariffs alone to meet its statutory duty which relates to the financial out-turn of its whole range of services.'

Tuesday, 18 June

Regional Employment Premium

Mr. Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North) asked what further possibilities were being considered regarding the regional employment premium; and whether this consideration included increasing the amount of the premium in view of the effects of inflation and to offset the subsidies enjoyed by workers in congested areas on commuter travel.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'We have powers to increase the rate of REP. The provisions in the Finance Bill to continue payment will continue these powers also. We shall not hesitate to use them if circumstances justify doing so.'

World commodity prices

Mr. Peter Walker (Worcester) asked for the world commodity prices of the following items as at 1 May 1974; copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminium, nickel, raw wood, raw cotton, raw jute, rubber, beef, lamb, bacon, wheat, maize, coffee, cocoa, tea, palm oil and soya beans.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Prices of many commodities vary widely according to grade and delivery terms. Average world export prices are not available, but producers' or UK market prices for specific grades are given in the accompanying table. Figures for "raw-wood" are not available as such.'

Commodity	Description	Price at beginning of May, 1974
Copper	Wirebars, London Metal Exchange settlement price	£1,350 tonne
Lead	London Metal Exchange settlement price	£300 tonne
Zinc	European producers' price	£330 tonne
Tin	London Metal Exchange settlement price	£4,000 tonne
Aluminium	Ingots, Canadian producers' price	£316.5 tonne
Nickel	Refined, Canadian producers' price	£1,581 tonne
Raw wool	Merino 64's	225p kilo
Raw cotton	1 1/16"	64.2p kilo
Raw jute	White 'C' grade	£160 ton
Natural rubber	No. 1 R.S.S.	38.7p kilo
Beef	Eire hindquarters	36.0p lb
Lamb	New Zealand (including duty)	27.0p lb
Bacon	Danish A1	£650 ton
Wheat	US Dark Northern Springs	£83.0 ton
Maize	No. 3 American Yellow	£60.5 ton
Coffee	Ugandan Robustas Type 2, 3 months futures	£602 tonne
Cocoa	Accra/Lagos, 3 months futures	£898 tonne
Tea	Average price at London tea sales	61.2p kilo
Palm oil	Malaysian nearest futures	£245 ton
Soya beans	US No. 2, nearest futures	£101 tonne

Post Office compensation

Mr. Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton) wanted to know the figure of compensation paid in the last financial year to private individuals claiming damage to parcels in transit.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'I am told by the Post Office that information in the form requested is not available, but that it paid a total of £34,419 in 1973-74 in compensation for damaged parcels.'

Advance factories

Mr. Gwynoro Jones (Carmarthen) inquired about plans for allocating further advance factories to Wales; and if the special need of rural areas, like Carmarthenshire, would be considered for small factory development related to rural development.

'The requirement for further advance factories is at present under consideration,' answered Mr. MacKenzie. 'The particular problems of rural areas will be taken into account.'

Information was sought by Mr. Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North) on the number of advance factories currently available for letting in the Northern Region; and how many new advance factories are currently being built.

Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'One advance factory and four units of an eight unit factory are available. Negotiations are in progress for the former and for one unit of the latter. Eleven factories are under construction of which two factories and also two units of a four unit factory have already been allocated.'

Wednesday, 19 June

Hand tools

Figures were asked for by Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) showing the levels of imports of hand tools from Japan in each of the past 10 years, and the levels of exports of hand tools in each of the past five years.

Mr. Deakins provided the following information:

	Imports from Japan £ million cif	UK exports £ million fob
1970	1.0	25.4
1971	1.5	26.7
1972	1.7	26.1
1973	2.0	30.2

'Due to changes in the trade classification in 1970, comparable figures are not available for previous years,' he said.

Imports of vegetables and cut flowers

Mr. Stan Newens (Harlow) asked about the volume of tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuces and cut flowers, respectively, imported into Great Britain for each of the last three available years.

Mr. Deakins gave the following figures:

	Thousand tons		
	1971	1972	1973
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	160	156	140
Cucumbers	25	24	27
Lettuces, including endives	12	10	9
Cut flowers	1	2	2

Trade with Australia and New Zealand

What was the estimated effect, asked Mr. Donald Stewart (Western Isles) of EEC membership on Great Britain's trade with Australia and New Zealand?

Mr. Deakins answered: 'It is not possible at this early stage in the transitional period, to isolate or quantify the effect of EEC membership from other influences on trade patterns, such as exchange and commodity price movements. But it can be assumed that, insofar as tariff changes affect trade, EEC membership will be adverse.'

Companies Registry

A Question was asked by Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) on the Government departments allowed to remove companies' files from the Companies Registry; the number of files so removed in a year and the maximum length of time for which they are removed.

'It is the practice of the Registrar of Companies to release files only to certain Divisions of my Department and to the Board of the Inland Revenue,' replied Mr. Clinton Davis. 'Approximately 26,000 files were released in 1973. All files are recalled within 24 hours of a request being made by a member of the public for inspection, except when they are required for production in court.'

Mr. Trotter also wanted to know the number of companies' files currently unavailable for inspection at the Companies Registry (a) because their contents are being microfilmed, and (b) for other reasons, stating the reasons.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'On average, approximately 5,500 files are at present in process of filming at any one time and are unavailable for up to five days. Any such file, however, can be retrieved within one

day if urgently required for search purposes. It is not possible to state how many other files may be temporarily unavailable for other purposes; the majority, required for examination within Companies Registration Office and other branches of this Department, can normally be retrieved within one day. Those required for the preparation of photocopies requested by previous searchers may be unavailable for up to three days, whilst no time limit can be placed on the retention of the small number required for Court proceedings.'

Advance factories in Wales

Mr. Gwynoro Jones (Carmarthen) asked for the number of people employed in, (a) all advance factories in Wales and (b) in the 61 occupied since November 1964.

Mr. Heffer answered: 'Information as to (a) is not available but 67,000 are employed in all our factories (both advance and built to order) and 4,500 in those referred to in (b).'

Contracts with Chile

Referring to contracts with Chile, cancelled by Rolls-Royce at the request of the Government, Mr. Trotter asked how long the contracts had to run; and what was the estimated outstanding value of the contracts.

'The contracts did not run for a stated period,' answered Mr. Benn. 'Its value depended on the work required by the Chileans under it; this year the company were expecting about £400,000 of work.'

Mr. Trotter also asked why compensation was not being paid to Rolls-Royce in respect of their contracts with Chile which they cancelled at the request of the Government.

'The Government's request carries with it no obligation to pay compensation,' answered Mr. Benn.

Multinational companies

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'Whether his policy of countering the activities of multinational companies extends to the operations of British-led companies of this type who do business in overseas countries?'

Mr. Benn replied: 'I am engaged in discussions about policies designed to safeguard British interests.'

Thursday, 20 June

Limited companies

Mr. Neville Trotter asked for the estimated number of limited companies whose total employees exceed (a) 2,000 and (b) 200.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The information is not available. Censuses of production and distribution show that there are around 500 enterprises with 2,000 or more employees and around 4,000 enterprises with 200 or more employees engaged in manufacturing and retailing. An enterprise is defined as one or more firms under common ownership or control and commonly consists of a single company or or a holding company and its subsidiary companies.'

UK hand tool market

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked about the size of the UK hand tool market for each of the past five years; and the percentage of this market satisfied by imports.

Mr. Deakins replied that the estimated size of the UK hand tool market and the percentage of the market satisfied by imports for the years 1970 to 1973 were as follows:

	Estimated total sales in the UK (£ million)	Import percentage
1970	45.4	23.9
1971	51.4	25.1
1972	58.4	25.7
1o73	74.7	27.7

Comparable figures for 1969 are not available.

British films quota

Mr. Andrew Faulds (Warley, East) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade had decided the level or quota of British films to be shown by exhibitors during the year 1975.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The Cinematograph Films Council has recommended that there should be no change in the level of exhibitors quota at 30 per cent for first feature films and 25 per cent for supporting programme for the year beginning 1 January 1975. This advice has been accepted.'

Import duties on medical equipment

Mr. Temple-Morris (Leominster) asked why import duty is not levied on research medical equipment bought abroad; and why it is levied on diagnostic medical equipment, and if the Secretary of State for Trade, would consider lifting the imposition of import duty from diagnostic medical equipment bought from charitable funds; giving the reasons for his decision.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Under Section 6 of, and Paragraph 3 of the Fourth Schedule to, the Import Duties Act 1958, duty may be remitted on imported equipment to be used for certain clearly-defined non-commercial purposes, one of which is scientific research. This condition reflects the obligations imposed by the UNESCO Florence Agreement of which the United Kingdom is a signatory. Medical equipment to be used wholly for diagnostic purposes is thus not eligible for duty relief. Nor does the law provide for the waiving of import duty on articles purchased out of charitable funds.

'Duty remission was granted recently in respect of some medical equipment to be used partly for diagnostic and partly for research purposes which had been bought from charitable funds donated as a result of an appeal organised by two of the Hon. Member's constituents.'

Trade fairs and exhibitions in Britain

Questions were asked by Mr. Robert Redmond (Bolton, West) on international conferences and exhibitions expected to take place in Great Britain in the next two years in connection with trade and exports; which of these would be sponsored or supported by the Department of Trade; the estimated cost; and the criteria used in deciding whether to support them or not.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Information on forthcoming international conferences and exhibitions in this country is available from the Exhibitions and Conferences Year Book published annually by York Publishing Co., a copy of which is in the Library of the House. I understand that 42 of the 152 exhibitions and 19 of the 70 conferences shown in this publication as taking place between now and September 1975 are international events.

'My Department disseminates abroad information about these events which are considered to contribute to exports. This information is given in an annual publication 'Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in Britain' published in five languages and distributed through our Embassies and High Commissions. And where, in order to attract more foreign buyers to these events, the organisers are prepared to increase their expenditure on advertising overseas we are willing to pay up to 50 per cent of this increased cost. The full cost of this support cannot be precisely estimated but is expected to be substantially higher than the approximate £25,000 incurred in the financial year 1973/74. Apart from these arrangements my Department has no scheme to sponsor or support international exhibitions or conferences in the United Kingdom. Substantial assistance is of course given under the British Overseas Trade Board's schemes to encourage and assist British firms to go abroad and promote their products in trade fairs overseas.'

Milk and orange juice

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked what advice had been received on the relativities of milk and orange juice as aids to good health; and on what basis milk has received extra subsidies which orange juice has not.

'I have been advised that milk and orange juice are not comparable in nutritional terms,' replied Mr. Maclennan. 'Milk is rich in nearly all the nutrients required for good health, and is an especially good source of energy, protein, calcium and riboflavin. Orange juice is a valuable source of Vitamin C, but in the United Kingdom diet this nutrient, although often obtained from citrus fruits, is chiefly obtained from potatoes. Nutritional value is only one of the considerations influencing the selection of foods for subsidy action, and milk was chosen mainly because it is a basic food accounting for a significant part of the weekly food expenditure of most households.'

Triumph Motor Cycles

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) asked for a further statement regarding the Secretary of State for Industry's consideration of requests for financial support from public funds for Triumph Motor Cycles and a newspaper to be launched by former employees of Beaverbrook Newspapers in Scotland, respectively.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'At the meeting which my Rt. Hon. Friend held on 13 June with representatives of all those involved in the plan for the creation of a Workers Co-operative at Meriden questions remaining to be resolved were identified and discussions between the parties concerned are continuing. My Department is currently assessing the application by former employees of Beaverbrook Newspapers in Glasgow for assistance

under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 towards a new newspaper.'

Examination of private companies

Mr. Eldon Griffiths asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'Whether, in view of the uncertainty created by his recent statement that the affairs of 4,000 private companies were being examined by his officials, he would list the names and addresses of those companies.'

Mr. Benn replied: 'I said that I would publish details of Government assistance given to 20 top companies over the last four years. This necessarily involves assistance given to their numerous subsidiaries. The 20 companies which I have in mind are:

Allied Breweries
Bass Charrington
Bowater Corporation
British Insulated Callender's Cables.
British Leyland Motor Corporation.
Courtaulds
Esso Petroleum Co.
Ford Motor Co.
Gallaher
Grand Metropolitan
General Electric Co.
Guest Keen and Nettlefolds
Imperial Chemical Industries
Imperial Group
Rank Hovis McDougall
Reed International
Sears Holdings
Tate and Lyle
Unigate
Unilever'.

Federation of European Industrial Co-operative Research Organisations

Mr. Tom Normanton (Cheadle) asked for an announcement about the decision taken to establish, within the European Economic Community, a new co-ordinating organisation of research organisations, entitled the Federation of European Industrial Co-operative Research Organisations.

Mr. Meacher said: 'I understand that the organisation to which the Hon. Member refers, a voluntary association of non-governmental research organisations in a number of European countries, is still in process of formation. A committee has recently been set up which has the aim of establishing the organisation by 1 January 1975.'

Electronic navigation equipment

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked the export value of British made airborne and ground electronic navigation equipment falling within that defined by the international aviation authorities as mandatory for meeting the en-route and terminal navigation air traffic requirements, according to the statistics supplied by the manufacturers in the 12 months up to 31 March 1974.

Mr. Meacher answered that the value of total exports of airborne and ground radar equipment and other electronic navigational aids, derived from manufacturers' returns to the Department of Industry, amounted to £20.7 million in 1975. 'This figure, which is the latest available, is not specifically related to the requirements of international authorities,' he added.

Friday, 21 June

Kearney & Trecker Marwin

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne wanted to know the total cost to public funds of financial assistance for Kearney & Trecker Marwin to date; what plans there are to provide further assistance; and how it was intended to ensure that accountability to Parliament for any such further assistance was secured.

'Including assistance previously given by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, the total cost to public funds is, to date, £1.75 million,' said Mr. Heffer.

'My Department has now agreed, as part of an arrangement for reconstructing the capital of Kearney & Trecker Marwin, to make available up to a further £3.5 million to a new holding company. Under these proposals Vickers Ltd. would take over the management. These arrangements are still under negotiation. The usual provisions for accounting to the House for public expenditure will apply.'

Petrol rationing

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu (Huddersfield, East) asked what was the cost of preparations for petrol rationing during the Arab oil shortage; and what motorists should now do with the coupons then issued to them.

Mr. Varley replied that the total cost of the petrol rationing preparations was approximately £5.1 million. 'I do not foresee any likelihood of petrol rationing but as a precautionary measure motorists should continue to retain the coupons then issued to them,' he said.

Government Sales

Department of the Environment

2 July 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

Ministry of Defence

Sale of Machine Tool

The Ministry of Defence proposes to offer for sale by competitive tendering the undermentioned Machine Tool:

One (1) Staveley 200V vertical machinery centre as follows:

Table diameter	1,500 mm. (59 in.)
Maximum swing of components	2,000 mm. (78 in.)
Maximum height of table to spindle	1,500 mm. (59 in.)
Floor space	31 ft. x 31 ft.
Approximate weight	65 tons

This machine has pallet loading and is fitted with Bunker Rams 3100 – three axes continuous path control and an automatic tool changer with capacity for 60 tools.

Location: MOD (PE) Storage Depot, Aston Down, Near Stroud, Glos.

Parties interested in viewing the equipment with a purchase in mind should write to the Ministry of Defence (PE), Sales Supply 6a(iv), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Senegal and the Dakar International Fair

by Denzil I. Dunnett, CMG, OBE, British Ambassador to Senegal

The hotels in Dakar are chock-full, although two new large ones have been opened in the last couple of years and they are by no means inexpensive. Four more first-class hotels are under construction and the authorities are promoting the construction of others.

What brings this traffic? This throng of visitors, by no means all tourists, is at first sight paradoxical against the background of the drought which has hit the herds and agriculture of, at any rate, the northern part of Senegal (though neighbouring countries are much more affected) and the question-mark which rising oil prices (although partly offset by the rise in price of their exports) has put against most of the economic plans of this region.

A glance at the map will give the first answer. The hook-shaped, rocky point which makes Dakar's fine natural harbour is Africa's most westerly point and its springboard towards the western hemisphere and, to some extent, Europe. Its importance as a port has steadily grown, boosted by the closure of the Suez Canal, but the re-opening of the Canal will not now make much difference given the increased size of tankers and other ships.

Dakar is a no less important centre for other forms of communication. Its airport has long been a focal point for intercontinental traffic: it is being enlarged: and a still larger new airport will be built in a few years time. An Air Services Agreement has just been completed between Britain and Senegal which will enable non-stop flights between London and Dakar by British Caledonian to begin this autumn.

The main railway into the interior of West Africa runs from Dakar. It is stretched to full capacity at present, and plans for developing it are under study. Roads did not in the past form an important part of West African communications but two through roads traversing West Africa are now projected and these will end at Dakar.

Its strategic position is not the sole basis of Dakar's importance – nor its attractive climate for at least three-quarters of the year. Its population is varied and talented. Contacts with Europe have intensified over the last five centuries, leading to the close links with France since the early 19th century. Senegal contributed, for example, not only excellent soldiers to French armies in two world wars but a fine flowering of intellectuals, President Senghor himself being the outstanding example.

Apart from its present French population, going on for 20,000, Dakar has a big Lebanese colony and large groups of Mauritanians, Guineans, Cap Verdeans and others contributing a variety of talents and stimuli. All these elements have lived happily together in conditions of remarkable political stability under Senghor's uninterrupted leadership since independence was attained in 1960.

Although Dakar has not emerged as the capital of the West African Federation which was once planned, it remains with Abidjan (with which it has close links) the natural focus of Francophone West Africa. Francophone Africa is, however, less and less a French preserve. The present Yaounde Convention between the states of Francophone West Africa and the original Six comes to an end in January 1975.

This Convention has put Britain at a disadvantage *vis-à-vis* the Six in matters of tariffs, quotas, etc. A new Convention is at present being negotiated which will put Britain on exactly the same footing as her other EEC partners in Senegal and the neighbouring Francophone states, including the advantages of work paid for by the EDF from which we have hitherto been excluded.

Opportunities for business: Against the above background, particular opportunities for British enterprise may be considered under the following headings: Public works, Transport, Industry, Agriculture, Fishing, Tourism, Other services.

Public works: Water being the crucial factor for agricultural development, attention has recently centred on plans for better use of the Senegal River. Projects are far advanced for a dam near the river's mouth (the Delta Dam which would facilitate fresh-water irrigation for the cultivation of sugar, rice and other crops) and also more ambitious schemes for a barrage or barrages near the point where Senegal, Mauritania and Mali join.

This scheme (the Manantali Dam) would produce hydro-electric power, improve navigation of the river and permit the exploitation of the mineral reserves in this area which include iron and other ores. Decisions are likely to be announced after the meeting in mid-July of the Organisation for the Development of the River Senegal.

There are numerous other projects for road construction, ferries, well-boring, etc., some of which may be financed by the European Development Fund.

Transport: Apart from projects already mentioned the main one is Dakar Marine. This is a scheme for the construction of a large ship-repair yard big enough for super-tankers at Dakar. World Bank support has been expressed in principle. A British firm has been associated with some of the studies.

Industry: A wide range of mainly import substitution industries has already grown up in fields such as textiles, plastics, packaging, soft drinks, breweries, building materials and fertilisers. Some of these are being developed as export industries, eg cement, marble and phosphates (in which Senegal is rich).

Two particular schemes merit attention:

(i) A small refinery now supplies local requirements for various fuels and derivatives. A larger, mainly export, refinery, is likely to be built at Kayar, a few miles north of Dakar.

(ii) An industrial 'free zone' planned for the south-east edge of Dakar will offer attractions in the form of tax exemptions and other privileges to industrialists who would manufacture for export using materials imported duty-free.

Agriculture: Senegal has great potentialities, given water. Her main traditional export crop, ground-nuts (fully processed into oil and cake within the country) remains important; but new and more valuable crops such as cotton, other nuts such as cashew, and rice, are all now doing well.

A useful beginning has been made with growing market garden produce on irrigated land for export by air to Europe. Meat has been exported to a number of countries (mainly elsewhere in Africa) and, while the drought has retarded these plans, longer-term prospects are good.

Fishing: Fish has in recent years been catching up on ground-nuts as Senegal's main export by value. The sea off Senegal is particularly rich. It is mainly fished at present by fleets of the USSR, Kuwait and other countries. Senegal claims control of fishing rights within 122 miles of her coast, and intends to improve the patrolling of her waters. Scope for British business may exist in:

(a) Participation in fishing fleets
(b) Equipment for fishing boats, Sonar, etc.
(c) Fish-meal plants, fish-canning plants and refrigerated storage
(d) Patrol boats.

Tourism: Several large schemes, such as that of the Club Méditerranée, already draw regular plane-loads from Europe, especially during the European winter. Other large schemes are projected, especially along the Petite Côte where there are miles of fine beaches not far to the south-east of Dakar.

Other services: Banks have hitherto been Paris-oriented but, with the progressive loosening of the franc zone arrangements, a number of European, American and Middle Eastern banks have taken positions in Senegal. Similar developments may be expected in due course, eg in insurance. There is also scope for engineering consultancy, aerial survey work, the provision of municipal services equipment and of certain categories of equipment for the armed forces.

Senegal: basic information

Population: 4 millions
Dakar: 700,000
Kaolack: 95,000
St. Louis: 75,000
Ziguinchor: 45,000

Area: 76,000 sq. miles

Rate of exchange: variable, but about 660 francs CFA = £1.00 at present time.
50 francs CFA = 1 French franc (fixed)

Gross national product: 263.32 milliards francs CFA (as at December 1972)

Rate of increase of GNP: 5 per cent

Budget (1973/74): 57 milliards francs CFA

How to get in: Like any other promising market this is a competitive one. Business with Britain has in the past been done mainly through Paris houses. In many cases the time has come to cut out intermediaries, thereby achieving great savings in time and commissions, as well as establishing a better relationship with the market.

A particular opportunity for getting close to the market and meeting purchasers from adjacent countries, as well as Senegal, is offered by the Dakar International Fair, opening 24 November. An attractive range of buildings is now nearing completion on the edge of Dakar in the direction of the airport.

Time is growing short and firms interested in participation should act quickly while space is still available. Further details concerning participation in the Dakar International Fair may be obtained by writing to: Dakar International Fair, Boite Postale 3329, Dakar, Senegal.

One of two Fairey Marine launches, for the use of the Senegalese Customs Authorities, that were handed over in January. Present on the occasion were the Minister of Finance of Senegal, M. Babacar Ba, the British Ambassador and a representative of Fairey Marine. Photograph by courtesy of Edouard Diatta, 'Le Soleil', Senegal.

We fly to Brussels 68 times a week from London. That's about 50 times more than anyone else.

British Airways and Sabena offer you up to eleven flights a day from London Heathrow–from business centre to business centre.

You can also fly with British Airways from Manchester.

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British airways

We'll take more care of you.

BOTB News

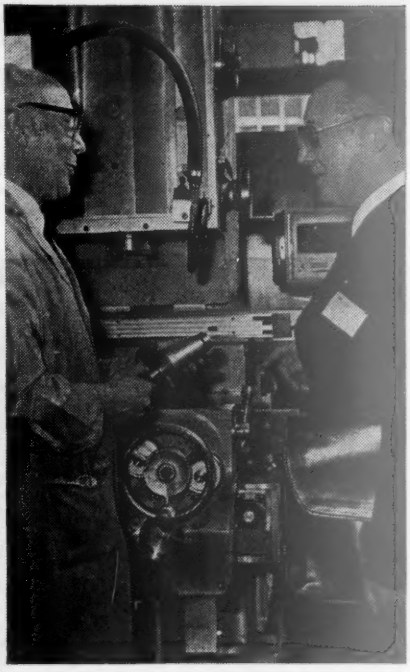
'Britain's Best' for Australia

The department store group David Jones Ltd. are planning for early summer next year the largest-ever promotion in Australia of British consumer goods – backed by Fairs and Promotions Branch of the British Overseas Trade Board, who will provide special exhibits, display material, point-of-sale aids, and help with advertising.

The promotion will be called 'Britain's Best', and will feature high-class consumer goods in 18 of the group's 28 stores. There will be in-store attractions, cultural exhibitions and other promotional activities to ensure that British merchandise is presented to the public in a way never before attempted in Australia.

The group invites the co-operation of all British manufacturers of consumer goods – those that have not previously sold to Australia, and those who have new and interesting products to offer with a view to increasing their existing business. Also welcome will be promotional and display ideas to increase the appeal of the merchandise.

Approaches should be made to the London office of the David Jones group at 315 Regent Street, London W1 (Tel. 01-580 1555, Telex 23307) where Mr. Jewell, the assistant manager, will consider them or, if appropriate, refer them to the resident London buyer concerned.



Monsieur R. Demaison (right) Chef des Etudes et Techniques d'Armement, at the French Navy's construction works, Toulon, inspects a machine tool mandrel during a visit to the Birmingham factory of Cincinnati-Milacron Ltd. M. Demaison was among a party of 26 French technologists who toured Britain to view the latest advances in machine-tool equipment.

Visits by British Overseas Commercial Officers

The following Overseas Commercial Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

Bahrain

V. J. Henderson, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Bahrain since June 1972. Available: September

Canada

B. L. Strachan, Trade Commissioner and Deputy Head of Post in Toronto since February 1971. Available: September

Italy

D. Bulli, Commercial Officer (Locally-Engaged) in Venice since 1965. Available: September

Norway

D. Rycroft, Vice-Consul in Bergen since July 1972. Available: September

United Arab Emirates

C. J. Edgerton, First Secretary (Commercial) in Dubai since October 1973. Available: September

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because Commercial Officers often have only limited time at their disposa' i may not always be possible to fit everyone in. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU who are in close touch with all Overseas Commercial Officers can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London and the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply help.

New BOTB appointment

Sir Donald Maitland CMG, OBE, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has been appointed to the British Overseas Trade Board in place of Sir Oliver Wright.

Sir Donald has spent 27 years in the Foreign Service. In 1969 he became HM Ambassador to Libya and for the past year has been the United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

BOTB new export handbook

The British Overseas Trade Board has published a 1974 edition of its Export Handbook for British firms trading abroad. The book has been brought up to date in its description of all the Government services available for exporters, together with mention of private agencies, many useful addresses and a long bibliography.

It is available free of charge from Room D05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, or from any regional office.

The Export Handbook, first published in 1967, now has an annual circulation of over 70,000 copies.

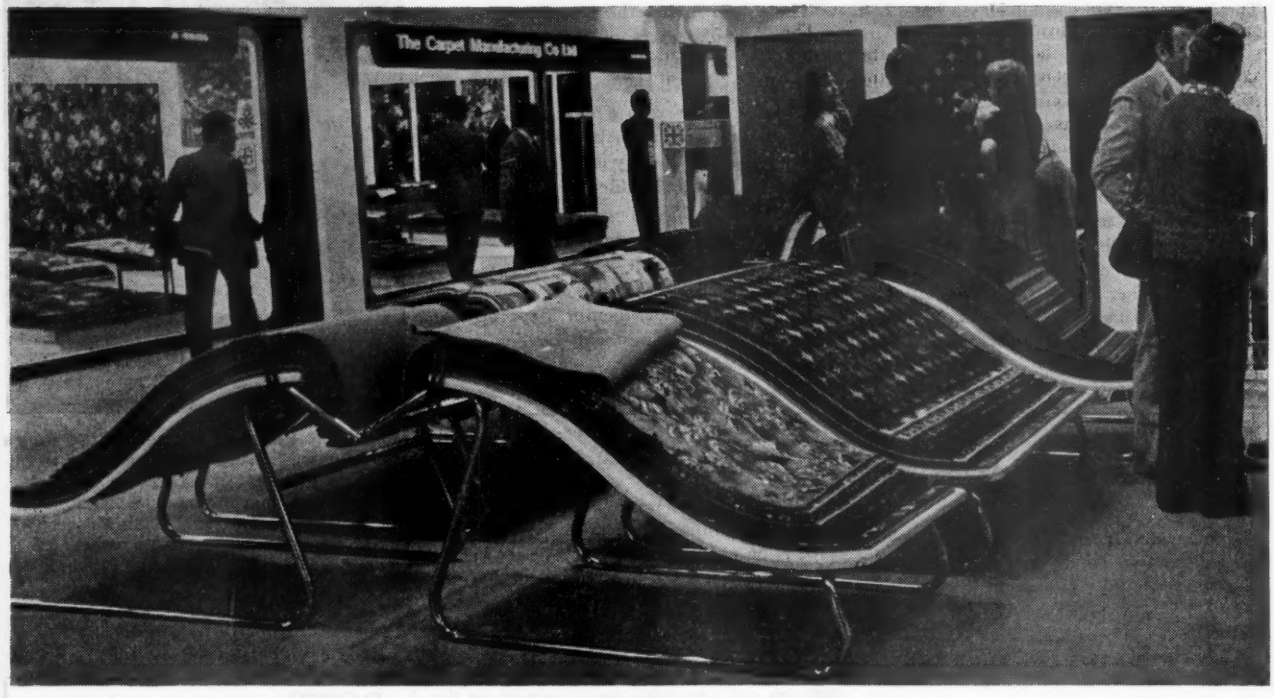
Strong British participation at International Wire Exhibition

Thirty-eight British firms are exhibiting at the 4th International Wire Exhibition now being held in the Swiss Industries Exhibition Halls, Basle (25 to 29 June). Their participation is sponsored under joint venture terms by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Wire Machinery Association.

Occupying some 1,500 square metres of exhibition space, the British exhibits include drawing machines, cable manufacturing machines, rope making equipment, automatic mesh welding machinery, thread rolling machines and machines making wire for everything from paper clips to fencing. Associated products such as lubricants, heat treatment furnaces, cable testing equipment, bobbins, spools and drums, are also on display.

Visitors to this highly specialised event are executives, technologists and buyers mainly from Europe, but also from the Americas, the Middle East, Far East and Africa.

Exhibitions and Fairs



UK carpets loom large in Italian market

From W. P. Hartshorne, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Milan: Star 74: 5th International Carpet and Household Textiles Fair, Milan. Seventeen British firms, sponsored by the British Carpet Export Promotion Council, took part in a BOTB-supported joint venture at this event, held in the Milan Fairground, 23-27 May.

This is now a well established fair – as is official British participation in it – and the exhibition area of the United Kingdom (considered, incidentally, a 'founder member' of this event by its organisers) was sited in what has now become our traditional position: immediately inside the entrance to the main pavilion.

The well-designed British stands (*part of area pictured*) provided a tasteful setting for the exhibits which, in their range of pattern and colour, made for a most impressive display. Britain was the largest official exhibitor at the fair and the impact made by these exhibits was correspondingly strong.

In general, visiting was good, despite the fact that the five-day period of the fair included a public holiday and a weekend, as well as the recently announced import deposit legislation. This latter point did not apparently cause undue dismay, as many serious inquiries were received from local and third country buyers, and business was reported by exhibitors to have been good throughout the exhibition.

British carpets as a whole have a high reputation in Italy, and market prospects – particularly for broadlooms – are encouraging.

This event is quite definitely the most important Italian specialised exhibition in the carpet and household textiles field and is gaining importance on an international scale, its main competitors being Frankfurt and Paris. Britain is steadily making inroads into the Italian carpet market and continued official participation in this exhibition is clearly to be recommended.

A BOTB joint venture at Internepcon Europa

From Roger Nuttall, British Embassy, Brussels: Following their success in Brighton, the USA and Japan, the organisers of the Internepcon series of electronic production equipment shows continued the experiment, first started last year, of having an exhibition on the continent of Europe. Internepcon Europa was held 28-30 May in the Centre Rogier, Brussels, the same venue as last year.

Despite the gloomy news of lower attendances from Paris (Salon des Composants) and the IEA show at Olympia, Internepcon this time will probably have attracted about as many visitors as last year: at the time of writing the forecast was for 9,000. The British joint venture, with 50 companies, was smaller than last year but on the whole they seemed very happy with the show.

In particular, Resenco (Rosemount Engineering) was cock-a-hoop with business amounting to over £100,000 tied-up as a result of the show and (with the help of the Embassy's Commercial Section) an agreement concluded for distributorship of its Ferret test equipment in Belgium and Luxembourg. Other companies, too, reported many serious inquiries from all over Europe (as well as one lone character from New Zealand) and the British contingent came away with estimated sales potential of £1 million over the next 12 months.

Russia to increase money for medicine

From G. R. Lawes, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, Moscow: British firms were well represented at Public Health 74, the first major medical exhibition to be held in the USSR, which took place 28 May-10 June at Moscow's Sokolniki Park exhibition complex. Thirty-two companies were jointly sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Hospitals Export Council and formed the third largest foreign group, after West German and US participants, among the 700 firms exhibiting.

At the British Pavilion nearly half the participating firms received awards from the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry for outstanding exhibits.

Total sales from the British stands during the exhibition exceeded £170,000, representing over 80 per cent of the saleable exhibits. Several firms expect substantial orders to materialise in the coming months and negotiations are continuing on a number of large projects for the equipping of Soviet factories for the production of medical equipment and materials. There is considerable Soviet interest in a number of important UK pharmaceutical preparations shown at the exhibition, although negotiations on the development of this trade are complex and protracted. Prospective business in drugs and equipment likely to be concluded in the next year exceeds £6 million.

The experiences of the participants in Public Health 74 and the associated visits and high level talks with Soviet Ministries have made it possible to form a much clearer picture of Soviet medical priorities and the potential for UK exporters to the Soviet medical service. The Soviet budget for purchases of medical equipment and pharmaceuticals seems likely to increase substantially in the next five year plan, 1976-80, and there will probably always be funds available for advanced research equipment and unique drugs.

But the hard currency made available for general medical purchases is unlikely to reflect more than a fraction of the internal demand for such goods. The basis for greatly expanding trade in these areas will be in the sales of equipment, licences and technology for the production in the USSR of medical materials and equipment; in joint production ventures with Soviet industry; in the balanced counter-purchase of Soviet materials and goods and in indirect trade through other East European countries.

Printing press at Paris palais

From Clive Almond, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Paris: It was hardly surprising that with British exports of printing machinery passing the £60 million mark last year the industry should have turned out in force at the Paris International Printing, Paper and Graphic Arts Exhibition, held in the Palais de la Défense, 31 May-7 June. Of these exports over £4 million worth came to France. This was one of the largest gatherings of printing machinery ever seen and covered over 80,000 sq. m. of exhibition space. Despite the size of the hall, the demand for space far exceeded that available and requests for 30,000 sq. m. could not be met.

A total of 875 firms from 20 countries participated and of these the second largest contingent came from the United Kingdom. Overall, 74 British firms were exhibiting and 30 of these were in the joint venture organised by the British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the British Printing Machinery Association.

The fair was attended by over 100,000 visitors and trade buyers. Some 60 countries were represented. Many of the exhibitors were surprised by the number and quality of these visitors, particularly by those from countries outside France – Scandinavia, North and South America and Eastern Europe. However, several exhibitors voiced some surprise at the relatively small number of French buyers at the show. One explanation for the lack of local support could have been the decision to hold the exhibition over the French Whit weekend.

Many of the British companies had brought their latest range of printing machines and associated computerised equipment for typesetting and plate making. They were rewarded by a lively interest in their equipment from a truly international cross-section of visitors and the quality of inquiries was reported to be extremely high.

Among the companies which did particularly well was the Monotype Corporation whose group of companies on a centrally-placed stand was reported to have taken over £250,000 worth of orders at the show. In addition, there was as usual keen interest in the stand of Crossfield which is recognised throughout the world as a world leader with its machines and systems: its presence within the main British group of machinery manufacturers proved to be a considerable draw for some of the smaller firms showing.

Other companies which reported good business and contacts were Crabree Vickers; Autofeed; J. J. Huber, with its vertical cameras which received inquiries from 41 different countries in the first three days of the show; Littlejohn Graphic Systems; Fords (Finsbury); GB Techniques; Datek Systems which was showing its keyboard machine in France for the first time.

Associated events organised to coincide with the Fair and to give the British participation greater impact were a reception organised by the BPMA for all their members' contacts in the printing world and a special 'Good Business' supplement of 16 pages produced by the Central Office of Information for BOTB. This was printed in *Caractère*, the leading French printing journal, and appeared in its show edition.

The British Ambassador to France, Sir Edward Tomkins, and G. F. Finlayson, Commercial Counsellor, visited the exhibition. They were conducted round the British stands by B. Heywood, chairman, BPMA.

It was generally agreed by the majority of the British exhibitors that their attendance at the fair had been well worthwhile and if they were disappointed in any way with the relatively poor attendance by the French this was more than compensated for by the professional printers and trade buyers with whom they had been able to make contact from other countries.

Sir Edward Tomkins, British Ambassador to France, centre, and B. Heywood, chairman, British Printing Machinery Association, left, hear about an exhibit at the International Printing, Paper and Graphic Arts Exhibition in Paris.

NY: Business on the cards despite some higher prices

From J. B. Houldsworth, British Trade Development Office, New York: Products featuring originality, outstanding art work, and fine printing were highlighted by British manufacturers at the 28th annual New York Stationery Show, held at The Coliseum, 19-22 May.

The British group comprised 20 firms, five more than the number who were so successful at the 1973 event, and took part in the event for the fourth consecutive year. All particpated as members of a joint venture group display which was sponsored by British Overseas Trade Board and British Stationery and Office Products Federation.

Some of Britain's best known stationery and greeting card firms took part in the New York event. John Dickinson introduced 'Sonnet' note books with four colour covers and its other products ranged from children's and perfumed stationery to table stationery. It was supported by another similar but smaller firm, Waldorf Stationery.

Jarrolds, one of Britain's oldest printers, presented a wide range of colourful calendars; the Royal Sovereign Group featured a new Christmas Box Advent calendar cut-out set, in addition to its well-known range of instant picture books; and Letraset, another company making its name known world-wide, displayed rub down transfers in full colour with a wide variety of uses around the home and for crafts and hobbies.

An exhibitor already well known in the US was Printing Arts with a range of free standing cut-out designs carrying simple puns and jokes, children's books and posters.

Greeting card manufacturers were particularly well represented in the British display and design-conscious exhibitors included Coloroll, Gallery Five, Andrew Valentine, Image Arts and Valentines of Dundee, supported by film positive designs by A. Vivian Mansell.

Newcomers to the joint venture included Paperthings Marketing, with more than 200 titles in noteboards, some of which are published in co-operation with the Tate Gallery, while other noteboards and graffiti designs were featured in a display by Mr. and Mrs. Valentine.

John Waddington, well-known manufacturer of games, had a large display of adult games and jig-saw puzzles, and Tull Graphic showed information-packed wall charts for children. Familiar products from Mentmore are the firm's specialised writing sets but at the Coliseum it also exhibited special sets which combined the fun of colouring with the craze for fun stickers.

Exhibiting at the Stationery Show for the first time, C. H. F. Parker, specialist in art leather work, displayed a varied selection of leather book marks, while returning again after a successful 1973 exhibition was Griffin Studio with resin and ground stone chess sets.

Making up the 20-firm group was Inscribe, a first-time exhibitor who took the opportunity of launching its new Maxiprinter (*pictured*), a small hand embosser using vinyl tapes, very competively priced for the US market.

The stationery departments of the majority of leading US stores and gift shops are reported to have registered increases from 10 to 40 per cent in volume sales during the past 12 months and buyers are making great efforts to add new stationery items.

However, price increases from manufacturers of all types of paper stationery have tended to put a curb on the volume of sales and it was apparent at the Coliseum show that buyers were seeking better than normal quality gifts, cards and stationery in an effort to obtain value for money.

The British Stationery and Office Products Federation is to be complimented for taking full advantage of the Government's facilities for joint ventures and trade missions and its wholehearted support in arousing the interest of such a prestige and representative group of participants.

The Federation has been instrumental in opening up a great deal of new export business and can take credit for the organisation of yet another successful joint venture.

Frankfurt football fest upsets exhibition dates

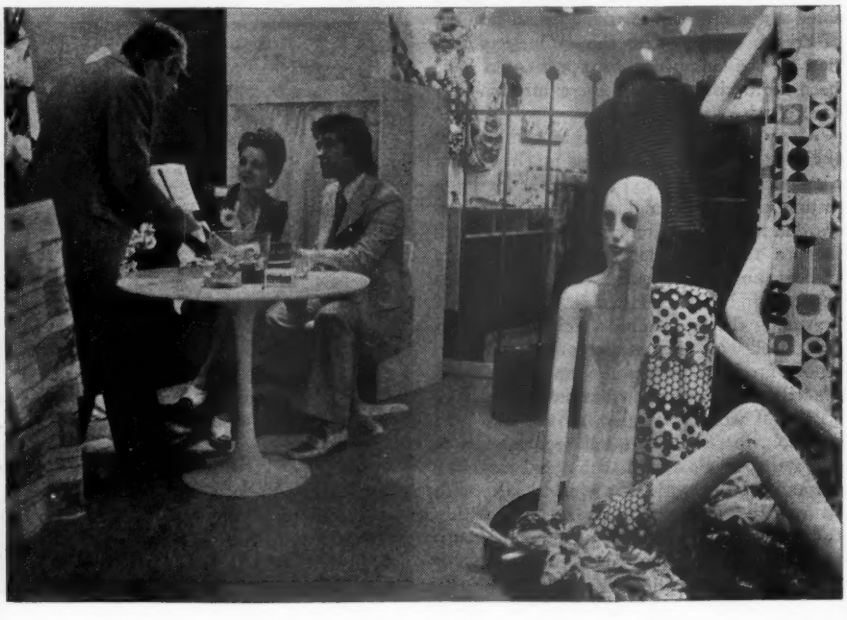
From R. Weatherburn, Vice-Consul, British Consulate-General, Frankfurt/Main: The British clothing textile industry was again strongly represented at the 31st in the series of bi-annual International Clothing Textiles Fairs (Interstoff) which took place in the Frankfurt fair grounds 27-30 May. Out of a total of 737 direct exhibitors, 103 were from the United Kingdom (the third largest foreign contingent after those from France and Italy).

The essentially international character and importance of these fairs was amply demonstrated by the fact that on this occasion 536 of the firms exhibiting (almost 73 per cent) were non-German and that they came from 20 different countries.

As at previous events in this series of fairs, British participation was effectively spearheaded by two large joint ventures sponsored by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. Fifty-one British firms, showing mainly textiles for womenswear, participated in the joint venture located on the ground floor of Hall 6 and a further 22, showing textiles for menswear, were grouped in a second joint venture on the first floor.

Unfortunately, because of the world football match series, which was due to begin in Frankfurt in mid-June, the fair organisers were obliged to do a bit of juggling with dates and, as a result, this Interstoff was held two weeks later than normal. Exhibitors of all nationalities strongly disapproved of the timing of this fair and they also raised the point that in the past Interstoffs have begun on a Tuesday and ended on a Friday – which certainly seems to suit most exhibitors better.

At the International Clothing Textiles Fair in Frankfurt, Werner E. Abraham, a director of Jersey Trend Ltd., Leicester, shows the newest jersey fabrics, for spring 1975, to two trade visitors.



Missions and Tours

Scottish exploration of Romanian market

From M. F. Frost, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Bucharest: Shetland wool sweaters, electrical control equipment, gas turbines, compressors, pumps and coal mining equipment were some of the products covered by a trade mission of 18 firms sponsored by The Scottish Council for Development and Industry which visited Romania 18-24 May.

The mission, the first of its kind from Scotland to visit Romania, was led by J. S. M. Taylor, a director of the Paisley firm, Eadie Bros. and Co. Ltd. Participants were drawn from a range of large and small companies and those new to the peculiarities of the Romanian market were accompanied by others well versed in Eastern European trading.

A full programme of individual meetings for each participant was drawn up by the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Department of the British Embassy and several group meetings were held at various Ministries.

The mission members also had plenary meetings with their hosts, the Romanian Chamber of Commerce, chaired by the Chamber's president, Professor Roman Moldovan, and with the State Planning Office where they received a useful exposé on the economy of the country and the forthcoming Five Year Plan.

Although only a few contracts were concluded during the visit, the reaction of the mission members by the end of the week was highly satisfactory: they had succeeded in establishing the right contacts and in identifying potential business.

More concrete results and a closer liaison between the Scottish Council and the Romanian Chamber of Commerce can be expected in the months to come.

Peru sugar industry talks

The chairman of Dashwood Finance Co. Ltd., Sirdar Aly Aziz, reports that he has this month received from Peru a delegation which he invited to visit London to discuss their sugar industry expansion requirements and the possibility of opening up new areas for sugar cane cultivation and processing.

The delegation consisted of the personal representative of the Minister of Agriculture, Enrique Valdez; general manager Rolando Davila of Central de Cooperativas Agrarias de Produccion Azucarera del Peru Ltda. and General Ernesto Montagne, Prime Minister of Peru until spring 1972.

An eight-man delegation from the Japanese Terotechnology Study Team touring Europe, visited the Instron Limited plant in High Wycombe recently. The team, sponsored by the Japan Institute of Plant Engineers, visited companies in France, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy before coming to the UK. In this picture Takeru Ezaki, leader of the Japanese delegation, presents G. G. Zahler, Instron's managing director, with a Japanese decorated scroll to mark the visit. The Instron visit was arranged by J. Searle, Instron plant engineer, who is also this year's chairman of the British Council of Maintenance Associations.

Japanese researchers will make month's tour of UK and Europe

George Young, managing director of East Kilbride and Stonehouse Development Corporation, is to co-ordinate arrangements for the Scottish visit of a 15-strong Japanese mission which will tour Britain and Europe in September to investigate sites for industrial development by Japanese companies. Mr. Young said earlier this month on his return from a week's investment seeking visit to Tokyo, that the mission has been arranged by the Mitsubishi Research Institute which is adviser on economic and development matters to 10 major organisations and companies in Japan.

During its month's tour the mission will spend a week in Britain, including at least two days in Scotland.

As a result of Mr. Young's Tokyo trip, his third in less than three years, a representative of the Institute will visit East Kilbride later this month to discuss arrangements for the Scottish part of the mission's tour.

Said Mr. Young: 'This representative is interested in contacting representatives of Scottish development areas who would like to meet members of the mission. This is a great opportunity to ensure that the Scottish case for attracting Japanese industry is presented in the best possible way through a Japanese research organisation which is highly regarded in Japan. I have undertaken to co-ordinate arrangements for the mission's Scottish visit, and would like to hear from development areas interested in meeting them.'

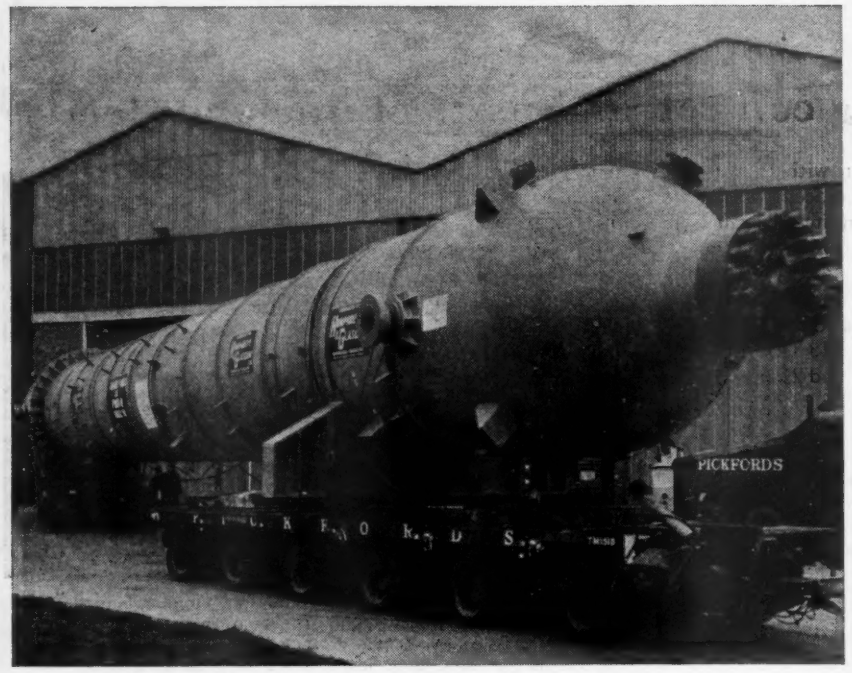
In Tokyo, Mr. Young was also in touch with two Japanese companies which confirmed that they want to visit East Kilbride and Stonehouse to investigate the possibility of establishing factories.

Tokyo seminar

Mr. Young added: 'In addition, the director of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry confirmed that they were prepared to send an investigating team to Scotland to look at and recommend on the opportunities for attracting Japanese investment and joint ventures.'

Mr. Young also made preliminary soundings in connection with a seminar on investment opportunities in Scotland to be held for Japanese industrialists in Tokyo in the autumn. The seminar is being arranged by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) on behalf of the Scottish Consultative Committee.

Export Business



A 240 ton autoclave, 100 ft. long by 10 ft. diameter, leaving the Hartlepool works of Foster Wheeler John Brown Boilers Ltd., en route to India where it will be part of a 1200 M/T fertiliser complex for the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Ltd at Kalol, Gujarat. This unit has been fabricated for the main contractor, Humphreys & Glasgow Consultants Private Ltd., Bombay, in conjunction with Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., London.

New undersea telephone cable will link Rome and Palermo

A £6 million contract for the first of a new generation of undersea telephone cable systems has been signed by the Italian PTT administration with Standard Telephones and Cables. These new systems can handle over three times the number of circuits of the largest capacity system in current commercial use, reports STC.

The new cable, to connect Rome with Palermo in Sicily, will enter service in 1976. Besides ordering the first of the new systems, the Italian PTT administration, Azienda di Stato per i Servizi Telfonici, will be the first to use an undersea cable in a domestic trunk network over a route already served by conventional land-based systems.

As with all undersea telephone cable links, the Rome to Palermo trunk route, which crosses the Tyrrhenian Sea, will operate in a stable environment largely free from interference, particularly by man. It is a shorter link than the present overland route and offers the extreme reliability inherent in undersea cables.

A British product, the new system was developed by STC using the research facilities of its Standard Telecommunication Laboratories. Type NG1, as the first of this new generation of undersea telephone cable systems is designated, has a bandwidth of 45 megahertz.

The system's design enables it to offer from 3,600 to 5,000 telephone circuits, the actual capacity within this range being chosen by the PTT administrations themselves, by appropriate equipment enginering at the terminal stations. Until now, the largest capacity undersea cable has had 1,840 telephone circuits.

The submerged electronics for NG1, the repeaters spliced into the cable at regular intervals, incorporate the most up-to-date techniques in semiconductor device, component and circuit technology. With the reliability of discrete circuit practices now proven, STC has been able to use this and allied techniques to full advantage in the design of the system. The life of repeaters in NG1 systems is predicted to be more than 20 years.

Undersea telephone cable systems are designed, manufactured and installed by STC's Submarine Systems division which has factories at Southampton, North Woolwich and Greenwich.

UK group to keep Hong Kong posted

Manufacturers Equipment Co. Ltd., the Fenner Group's Hull-based Rapistan package handling associate, is to lead a consortium of five British companies in the manufacture of handling equipment for the mechanised receipt, sorting and dispatch of letters and parcels through the Hong Kong Island postal sorting office.

The contract for this work, valued at approximately £1 million, has been awarded by the Public Works Department Tender Board in Hong Kong to the Jardine Engineering Corporation which represented Fenner in China for many years. The consultant to the Hong Kong Government is the British Postal Consultancy Service of London.

Formed and administered by E. Oldfield, director and corporate planning executive of Manufacturers Equipment Co. Ltd., the British consortium has been successful in winning the manufacturing rights in competition with a number of international bids.

Each contributing their own specialist skills, the other members of the consortium are: George Robson Ltd. of Sheffield; Plessey (UK) Ltd. of Poole; Davies Pritchard and Richmond of Ormskirk; and Midland Dynamo of Leicester.

£5m order from Abu Dhabi for a natural gas pipeline

A £5 million order for a 160-kilometre natural gas pipeline from the government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in the Arabian Gulf has been awarded to British Steel Corporation (Tubes) Exports Ltd. This is one of the biggest export orders received by the Corporation's tube division.

The spiral-weld linepipe, to be made at the division's Llanwern mill and shipped from Newport, South Wales, will carry natural gas from Habshan to Abu Dhabi city power station.

The pipeline is part of a £50 million project for the expansion of supplies of power and water in Abu Dhabi. The project includes plant for desulphurisation and dehydration and compressor stations. Three reservoirs, water mains and water distribution system will also be installed by 1976.

The consultant for the gas-line and desulphurisation and dehydration plants is Tebodin, consulting engineer of The Hague, which is co-operating with Lahmeyer International. Frankfurt, consultant for the power plant.

Trade Information

Removal of licensing control on exports of iron and steel

The Department of Trade, in consultation with the Department of Industry, announces that it has been decided to lift the restrictions on exports of unused iron and steel products by issuing an Open General Export Licence (OGL) (see below) effective from 1 July, which will remove from individual licensing control all the new unused iron and steel products, brought under control by the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No 3) Order 1974, SI 1974/213 (see *Trade and Industry* of 21 February 1974 (pages 312/13) and 21 March 1974 (p. 521)).

The decision follows consideration by the Government whether to maintain controls on the export of unused iron and steel products after the ending of the current licensing period on 30 June. Restrictive licensing was imposed on 18 February to safeguard supplies of steel to British industry in the exceptional circumstances when steel production was being cut back by the effects fo the NUM dispute.

The general steel supply situation has now improved to the extent that UK production is expected generally to be able to meet the domestic demand in the third quarter while the overall level of consumers' stocks is very high. Some shortages of particular products, eg tinplate, must be expected to persist. However, the continuation of the present restrictive licensing would not overcome such shortages. The Department of Industry has been assured that if restrictions on exports are removed steelmakers will continue their policy of giving precedence to supplying their domestic customers. Undertakings have been given by the British Steel Corporation that the lifting of the export restrictions will not disrupt the domestic market and that shortages should be kept within commercially acceptable limits. The Corporation will give special consideration to any domestic customers in production difficulties arising through shortage of steel. Similar assurances are being given by the British Independent Steel Producers Associations on behalf of their members. The Department has also consulted steel merchants, the British Iron and Steel Consumers Council, the CBI and representatives of the TUC Steel Committee.

The Government will, of course, be ready to take any necessary action, if, unexpectedly, the steel supply position deteriorates sharply. The European Communities have been kept informed.

A separate announcement has been made about exports of ferrous scrap (see *Trade and Industry* 20 June 1974 (page 598)) which will remain subject to stringent control and about measures being taken about used steel products and other potential sources of ferrous scrap for steel making.

A copy of the OGL will be sent to all applicants for export licences.

EXPORT LICENCE – IRON AND STEEL

Open General Export Licence dated 21st June 1974 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970(a) as amended (b) and now vested in him (c), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any port or destination, other than to any destination in Southern Rhodesia, of the iron and steel products falling within Group 5 of Schedule 1 to the said Order and specified in Part 1 of the Schedule hereto (other than the products specified in Part 2 of the said Schedule).

The Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10 of the said Order hereby revokes the Open General Export Licence relating to iron and steel granted by him on 18th March 1974.

This instrument shall come into operation on 1st July 1974.

21st June 1974 — B. M. Eyles, An Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade

(a) S.I. 1970/1288 (1970 III page 4270).
(b) The relevant amending Order is S.I. 1974/213.
(c) See S.I. 1970/1537 (1970 III page 5293).

Note: References in this Schedule to a heading are references to a heading of the Customs Tariff 1959.

SCHEDULE

Part 1

(1) All products falling within headings 73.01, 73.02, 73.04 to 73.08 (inclusive), 73.17 and 73.20, and castings and forgings) (other than drop forgings) in the rough state.

(2) Used products falling within headings 73.09 to 73.14 (inclusive), 73.16, 73.18 and 73.19, in a straightened state which are free from attachments (including bolts and rivets) and have one dimension not less than 1.50 m. (2.50 m. in the case of steel rails and check rails) and the value of which, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds £75 per tonne.

(3) Unused products falling within headings 73.09 to 73.14 (inclusive), 73.16, 73.18 and 73.19, other than:–

ex 73.10 bars and rods (including wire rod), less than 0.9 m. in length,

ex 73.11 angles, shapes, sections and sheet piling, less than 0.9 m. in length,

ex 73.12 hoop and strip (other than in coiled form), of which any dimension of the surface area is less than 0.45 m. and

ex 73.13 sheets and plates, of which any dimension of the surface area is less than 0.45 m.

(4) Alloy steel and high carbon steel, falling within heading 73.15, not being alloy steel waste or scrap in ingot form, the following:–

(a) products in the forms mentioned in headings 73.06 to 73.08 (inclusive),

(b) used products in the forms mentioned in headings 73.09 to 73.14 (inclusive), in a straightened state which are free from attachments (including bolts

and rivets) and have one dimension not less than 1.50 m. and the value of which, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds £200 per tonne, and

(c) unused products, the following:–

(i) in the forms mentioned in headings 73.09 and 73.14,

(ii) in the forms mentioned in headings 73.10 and 73.11, not less than 0.9 m. in length,

(iii) in the forms mentioned in headings 73.12 and 73.13 of which any dimension of the surface area is not less than 0.45 m., and

(iv) hoop and strip in coiled form.

Part 2

(1) Armour plate made wholly or mainly of metal.

(2) Magnetic materials, the following:–

(a) magnetic materials in all forms having any of the following characteristics:

(i) initial permeability of 70,000 (using CGS units) or 0.0875 (using Henry-metre units) or more;

(ii) remanence 98.5 per cent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;

(iii) a composition capable of an energy product:–

(a) greater than eight times 10^6 gauss – oersteds (that is, 63,700 joules per cubic metre) or more

(b) of 4.85 times 10^6 gauss – oersteds (that is 38,600 joules per cubic metre) or more, and having a coercive force of 1,800 oersteds (that is, 143,200 A per metre) or greater;

(b) grain oriented sheet or strip having a thickness of 0.1 mm. or less; or

(3) Steels, the following:

(a) steels containing

(i) 10 per cent or more of molybdenum; or

(ii) 5 per cent or more but less than 10 per cent of molybdenum together with 14 per cent or more of chromium;

other than products obtained by casting and having a carbon content of more than 1.5 per cent;

(b) stabilised steels, having 38 per cent or more of elements other than iron, one of which must be nickel; any contained titanium must be 0.4 per cent or more and any contained niobium or tantalum, separately or combined, must be 0.8 per cent or more; and

(c) precipitation hardening steels containing 4 per cent or more of nickel.

Ball and hoop for export . . . The giant ball valve attracted the attention of three members of the administrative committee of Gasverbund Mitteland (GVM), which operates the central Swiss gas-pipeline network. They were on a visit to Cameron Ironworks Ltd., Livingstone New Town, with a party of 22 engineers, directors of gas supply companies, and members of the Swiss national and provincial Parliaments. Cameron Ironworks provides GVM with all its pipeline equipment. Right: Mr. C. W. Whiteley, managing director of B. S. & W. Whiteley Ltd., Otley, Yorks, stands dwarfed by one of his company's 100 in. diameter transformer board moulded angle rings. Mr. Whiteley led the first Leeds Chamber of Commerce trade mission to South Africa, 9-15 June. He promoted his company's wide range of cellulosic-based insulating material, which is at present supplied to the whole of the South African transformer industry.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 11 July.

Tariff heading	Proposed defintion for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Benzotrifluoride	As in previous column	31 December 1974	13128
29.15	Didecyl phthalate, mixed isomers	DIDP Di-iso decyl phthalate	31 December 1974	14825
	Dioctyl phthalate, mixed isomers	DIOP Di iso octyl phthalate	31 December 1974	14915
	Di(tridecyl) phthalate, mixed isomers	DTDP Di tri decyl phthalate	31 December 1974	14910
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl)-phthalate	DNP Di nonyl phthalate	31 December 1974	14914
29.26	Saccharin sodium salt	Saccharin	31 December 1974	14827
39.01	Polycondensation products of benzene di-carboxylic acids with butane-1,4-diol and poly(oxytetramethylene) glycol, in forms covered by Chapter 39 Note 3(b)	Condensation of butane diol, polytetra-methylene ether glycol dimethyl terephthalate and dimethyl isophthalate	31 December 1974	14396
	Poly addition production of propylene oxide having an acetyl value of not less than 43 and not more than 50	Polyether polyol	31 December 1974	14909
39.02	Copolymerisation products of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, in forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39, unplasticised and of natural colour, and containing not less than 80 per cent by weight and not more than 95 per cent by weight of vinyl chloride	Vinnol VH 10/60 Copolymers of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate	31 December 1974	14907
39.06	Heparin	Heparin powder	31 December 1974	15129

Double taxation arrangements

The Board of Inland Revenue announced on 18 June the publication of the following double taxation arrangements as Schedules to Draft Orders in Council:

Supplementary Arrangement with Seychelles

Supplementary Arrangement with the British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Supplementary Arrangement with the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

Agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Air transport undertakings and their employees)

The Draft Orders are subject to approval by the House of Commons.

ECGD news

Berne Union appoints president and secretary-general from ECGD staff

The Berne Union, an international association of credit insurers, has announced the appointments of a new president and secretary-general, both chosen from the UK's Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Robert Fell, head of ECGD, has been appointed president in succession to Dr. H. Haschek of Austria. Donald Ward, who has been responsible for ECGD's international relations, succeeds Wladislaw Houwalt, who has retired after 17 years as secretary-general. The president's post is an annual appointment, which Mr. Fell will hold in addition to his post in ECGD; the secretary-general's is a full time appointment initially for three years.

The Berne Union has 32 members from 24 countries. Its purpose has been to work for the international acceptance of sound principles of export credit insurance and the establishment and maintenance of discipline in the terms of credit for international trade. Now in addition it is to be concerned with investment insurance.

The secretariat of the union is at present located in Paris, but with the present appointment of the secretary-general it is intended that it should be moved to London. In recognition of its new functions the official title of the union is to be the International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers.

Romania: hotel accommodation

British businessmen intending to visit Bucharest later this year should try to avoid the periods 15-31 August and 5-15 November. Hotel accommodation in Bucharest during these periods will almost certainly be impossible to obtain due to the World Population Congress and the eleventh congress of the Romanian Communist Party which are to be held during those respective periods.

Accommodation will also be difficult to obtain during the whole month of October due to the Bucharest International Fair (13-22 October), and hotel bookings should be made as early as possible.

Dahomey: employment of expatriates

Dahomey's Ordinance no. 74-38 of 9 May 1974 modifies ordinance no. 33/PR/MFPTT of 28 September 1967 which relates to the labour code, in particular to the employment of expatriates. Copies are available. **CRE ext. 5334/3338**

Hints to businessmen

Department of Trade's *Hints to Businessmen* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146).

Tariff and Trade Notices

France

Customs tariff rate for mackerel

In accordance with an EEC Regulation dated 13 June 1974, the French *Journal Officiel* of 15 June 1974, announced that fresh, chilled or frozen mackerel, whether whole, headless or sliced (tariff number 03.01 BI m 2) intended for the processing industry, may be imported at a reduced rate of duty of 5 per cent for the period 16 June 1974 to 14 February 1975. These imports are subject to the formalities laid down in the arrete of 28 June 1963, stating the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more favourable tariff treatment in view of their intended use. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Federal Republic of Germany

Fabrics from jute or other textile bast fibres: import licensing

The German authorities have invited applications from importers resident in the Federal Republic of Germany for import licences for fabrics up to and including 150 centimetres wide under BN number 5710. Import licences (for which a quota of DM1,600,000 has been allocated) will be valid for eight months, unless applications for longer periods have been approved. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Spain

Customs tariff modifications

Further to notice in *Trade and Industry*, 30 May 1974, page 460, on modifications to import duties on certain tariff headings together with a breakdown to tariff headings in chapters 47 and 48, the English translation of both decrees are now available and copies may be obtained from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Cyprus

Free industrial zone

The Cyprus Government is to set up a free industrial zone in Famagusta, adjacent to the new industrial estate under construction, which is due to start functioning in the near future. No further details are available at present. **CRE ext. 5338**

Israel

Order on domestic heating stoves

The Israeli Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued an order on imported or locally manufactured domestic heating stoves. The order deals with spare parts, compliance with the appropriate standard, and marking requirements. Full details are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Meat imports: animal diseases regulations

The Israeli Ministry of Agriculture has issued Animal Diseases (Meat Imports) Regulations 1974, dealing with the import of meat and entrails. Details are available to British exporters.

EDB ext. 420/475

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Tariff amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
03.01	Section 4020 is superseded by:	
4020	Fillet	
4021	If released before 1.4.75	Exempt
4029	Other	IL0.40 per kg
03.02	After subsection 9910 is inserted:	
9920	Fillet of dried hake	
9921	If released before 1.4.75	Exempt
9929	Other	IL0.40 per kg
09.01.1512	'If released before 1.5.74' is superseded by 'If released before 1.1.75'	
1593	This paragraph is superseded by: 'Not roasted, if released by 1.1.75'	Exempt
09.02	Subsection 9990 is superseded by:	
9990	Other	
9991	Released before 1.1.75	IL0.40 per kg + 25% *ad val.*
9999	Other	IL1.40 per kg + 25% *ad val.*
39.02	Paragraph 1036 is superseded by:	
1035	Polyvinyl chloride, released before 1.10.74	Exempt
1036	Other polyvinyl chloride	30% *ad val.*
85.15.4041	The correct wording for this item is: 'with a screen the diagonal of which does not exceed 12 inches'	50% *ad val.* but not less than IL120.00 per unit plus 20% each

EDB ext. 420/475

Yemen Arab Republic

Cigarettes: tax reduced

The Yemeni Council of Ministers has decided with effect from 1 April 1974 to discontinue a supplementary tax previously levied on both foreign and locally produced cigarettes. This should result in the cost of both varieties being reduced by approximately 20 per cent.

The current import duty is 107 per cent levied on cif value,

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inclusive of defence tax and statistics fee which are levied on all imports and which amount to 7 per cent.

In addition a consumption duty of 2 Buqshas (40 Buqshas = 1 Yemeni Riyal) is levied on each packet of 20 cigarettes. It should be noted, however, that all imports are prohibited except through the National Matches and Tobacco Company. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Mauritania

Import regulations

Under decree no. 74.004 of 2 January 1974, amendments to the import and tariff regulations have been made by the Mauritanian authorities:

Most of the mercurial values have been suspended.

Certain taxes have been modified.

The method of collecting the 'consumption tax' (taxes de consommation) has been amended.

Further information is available. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Senegal

Cars and commercial vehicles: global quotas

The Senegalese Global Quotas for cars and commercial vehicles have now been published by the Dakar Chamber of Commerce. Details are available. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Ghana

Debt repayments

Telegraphic information has been received from the British High Commission in Accra stating that the following announcement appeared in the Ghanaian press on 17 June: 'The Bank of Ghana announces for the information of importers and other members of the general public that it will release foreign exchange to the Commercial Banks on 25 June 1974 for the payment of import bills which were due for payment by the end of September 1971 and approved service payments which are unpaid for want of foreign exchange and in respect of which the Cedi counterparts were paid to the commercial banks by the end of September 1971. The payment of these bills should be supported with the relevant customs entry form and the original invoice. Further announcements will be made in due course for the payment of other bills in the system.'

CRE ext. 3064/3331

South Africa

Customs tariff application

Customs Tariff Application List 631, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 21 June 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on

Polypropylene and polyethylene strip, and

Certain printed and unprinted fabrics of man-made fibres and/or cotton and man-made fibres.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Department of Trade. **CRE ext. 5274**

Hong Kong

Ethyl alcohol: increased excise duty

The Hong Kong *Government Gazette* has published increases in the rate of excise duty on industrial type liquors (ethyl alcohol and admixtures). Details are as follows:

Highland send-off to a container load of Scottish tartan brushed mohair blankets – destined for Tokyo – from two employees at the Glentana Mills of McBean and Bishop situated at the foot of the Ochil Hills in central Scotland. Sitting on the bales of blankets are Mrs. Margaret Hood (left) and Mrs. Dorothy Wright. This container load is the first consignment in response to a £20,000 order placed by the Tokyo company of Takashimaya, Nihombashi. It is also one of the largest consignments of this product despatched by McBean and Bishop since the firm was founded in 1908. Specialising in high quality Scottish woollen goods, the firm exports more than 70 per cent of its production throughout the world.

PART III (INDUSTRIAL-TYPE LIQUORS)

Type of liquor	Hong Kong origin $	Commonwealth origin $	Other origin $
Ethyl alcohol, and admixtures containing ethyl alcohol	7.35	7.50	8.50
and in addition for every one per cent by which the alcoholic strength by volume exceeds 30%	0.30	0.30	0.34

EDB ext. 469

Philippines

Vegetable and industrial oils: tariff reductions

The President of the Republic of the Philippines has announced reductions in the rate of import duty on certain items imported under BN 15.07 (linseed oil, palm oils, tung and oiticia oil and soya bean), either fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, refined or purified; and under BN 33.01 (peppermint oil, spearmint oil, lime oil, lemon oil). BN 15.07 and BN 33.01 now read as follows:

BN 15.07	Linseed oils, palm oils, tung and oiticia oil,	20%
	Soya beans	30%
BN 33.01	Peppermint oil, spearmint oil, lime oil, lemon oil	10%

New tariff rates took effect on 8 June, 1974. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Australia

Nitrogenous substances used as fertiliser: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether the Australian Government should pay a subsidy on manufactured nitrogenous substances (tariff item 31.02) used as a fertiliser and if so:

a What should be the amount and duration of the subsidy,

b What would be the consequence of any assistance being provided or the basis of maximum tonnage of fertiliser used and what that tonnage should be.

Tariff details of the above goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, Act 2600, Australia, without delay by Air Mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearing, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in these rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 72/74 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Fibreglass insect screening: dumping confirmed

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 20 April 1972, reported a reference to the Industries Assistance Commission on the questions:

a Whether fibreglass insect screening (tariff item 70.20.290) has been or is being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;

b Whether, if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the exportation of those goods is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

The Australian Government has accepted the Commission's report confirming dumping, and duties apply on and from 13 April 1972. Ref. CRE 875/72 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Copper oxychloride: revocation of dumping duties

The dumping duty has been discontinued from 27 May 1974 on copper oxychloride (tariff item 28.30.100) and preparations containing not less than 10 per cent by weight of copper oxychloride, calculated by reference to the total weight of the preparations. Ref. CRE 36493 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Marking and standardisation of imported packaged goods

This notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, 3 May 1973. The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise announced that amendments to the Commerce (Imports) Regulations and the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations impose requirements on the method of stating the weight or measure on imported packaged goods.

These regulations provide that all packaged goods (whether for wholesale or retail trade) shall be clearly and prominently marked in a prescribed manner with the net weight or measure, with special reference to the position on the package, the size and style of print and classes of goods which should be marked in terms of weight or of measure. The legislation provides, also, for the prohibition or qualification of misleading or extravagant expressions, such as 'full' pound, 'giant' size, etc. The regulations also provide that certain basic staple foodstuffs and a number of other commodities used in the household may be imported only in specified standard sizes to simplify comparison of the value of one size with the value of another size of the same commodity. The regulations, which became operative on 1 June 1973 are designed to apply to imported packaged goods the same requirements that apply to locally packaged goods for the whole of Australia.

Until sole use of imperial measures is phased out, expected to be about 1 January 1976, packaged goods may be marked solely in the imperial system, solely in the metric system, or dual marked.

Policing of the packaging provisions will be by random check and will include:

a The label, for conspicuous marking of the 'net' weight or measure in the manner and position prescribed (use of the word 'gross' or words 'gross weight' in relation to quantity marking is prohibited).

b Use of the English language and Commonwealth legal units of measurement to express the weight or measure.

c Size of print.

d Country of origin.

The general provisions of the legislation are set out in a booklet entitled *Marking and Standardisation of Packaged Goods Imported in Australia* published in January 1972, obtainable from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

New Zealand

Customs tariff changes

1 Artificial resins and plastic materials.

2 Furskins and the like, tanned or dressed.

The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Orders which came into force on 31 May and 1 July 1974 respectively amending certain items in the New Zealand customs tariff. The chapter headings are:

1 Tariff items 39.01.011, 39.01.019, 39.01.021, 39.01.029, 39.02.001, 39.02.009, 39.02.011, 39.02.019, 39.02.021, 39.02.029, 39.02.031, 39.02.039, 39.05.001, 39.05.009, 39.05.011, 39.05.019

2 43.02.001, 43.02.002, 43.02.009 to read as follows:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
CHAPTER 39					
1 Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers; articles thereof					
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):				
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:				
	Other kinds:				
39.01.012	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	cwt	Free	Free	Free
39.01.018	Other	cwt	25%	25%	25%
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:				
39.01.022	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	cwt	Free	..	Free
39.01.028	Other	cwt	25%	..	25%
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):				
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:				
39.02.002	Polyethylene or polystyrene	cwt	Free	Free	Free
	Polyvinyl chloride:				
39.02.012	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	cwt	Free	Free	Free

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
39.02.017	Other	cwt	10% *or* †	10% *or* †	10% *or* †
39.02.018	*per lb*	lb	3c	3c	3c
	Other kinds:				
39.02.022	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	cwt	Free	Free	Free
39.02.028	Other	cwt	25%	25%	25%
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:				
39.02.032	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	cwt	Free	Free	Free
39.02.038	Other	cwt	25%	..	25%
39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidised rubber, cyclised rubber):				
	Natural resins modified by fusion:				
	In solution:				
39.05.002	As may be determined by the Minister	cwt	25%*	.. DC 25%*	35%*
39.05.003	Other	cwt	Free	.. DC free	10%
	Other kinds:				
39.05.007	As may be determined by the Minister	cwt	25%*	35%* DC 25%*	40%*
39.05.008	Other	cwt	Free	10% DC free	20%
	Artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids:				
	In solution:				
39.05.012	As may be determined by the Minister	cwt	25%*	.. DC 25%*	35%*
39.05.013	Other	cwt	Free	.. DC free	10%
	Other kinds:				
39.05.017	As may be determined by the Minister	cwt	25%*	..	25%*
39.05.018	Other	cwt	Free	..	Free
	2 Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof				
43.02	Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms; pieces or cuttings, or furskins, tanned or dressed, including heads, paws, tails and the like (not being fabricated):				
	Furskins:	Unit			
43.02.003	Assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms	No.	1974 35%	35%	Aul 25% Can 27½% CPC 27½%
	Other:				
	Bovine, equine, goat and kid:				
43.02.005	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescibe	No.	1974 Free	Free	Can Free
43.02.008	Other	No.	1974 17½%	17½%	Can 17½%
	Sheep and lamb:				
43.02.012	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	No.	1974 Free	Free	Can Free
43.02.019	Other	No.	1974 17½%	17½%	Can 17½%
	Other kinds:				
43.02.021	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	No.	1974 Free	Free	Can Free
43.02.029	Other	No.	1974 15%	15%	Can 15%
43.02.039	Other	..	1974 15%	15%	Can 15%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
† Where alternative rates are shown the rate chargeable is that which returns the higher duty.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Certain resins and plastic materials: Tariff and Development Board report

Copies of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report on certain resins and plastic materials are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 829/69

CRE ext. 5321

Canada

Cargo control

In preparation for implementation of the computerised cargo control and entry processing system, the Canadian Department of Revenue has announced that form A6½, Statement of Merchandise Overlanded or Shortlanded; has been replaced by form A7, Reports of Goods Overlanded or Shortlanded. Form A7 is available without charge from 1 September 1974 and will become mandatory on 1 April 1975.

CRE ext. 5629

Children's car seats and harnesses regulations

On 1 August 1974 the 1972 Regulations on the advertising, sale and importation of children's car seats and harnesses will be revoked by the Canadian authorities and replaced by new regulations. These regulations deal with restraint assemblies, restraint force distribution, impact protection, performance, and labelling requirements. Some of the regulations will not become effective until 1 November 1975. Copies of these regulations are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

United States

Tariff study

The US Tariff Commission is studying the adoption by the US of the Brussels tariff nomenclature. Certain draft schedules have already

A new idea in confectionery from Lings Ltd., London, based on its traditional recipe for Turkish delight. Called English delight, the product will be seen for the first time in the United States at the National Fancy Food and Confection Show, New York, 21-24 July. Lings is renowned in Britain and many overseas countries for the Turkish delight it has been making for over 50 years. Each piece is individually wrapped for longer shelf life. Packing is in colourful printed bags showing a London scene.

been released as notified in *Trade and Industry* issues of spring 1974, and public hearings on these are currently taking place.

Attention should be given by interested parties to the legal head-notes. The Tariff Commission has advised that the intention of the modifications to the head-notes is to avoid difficulties in interpretation in the future, and the scope of the chapters remains unchanged. Some words have different meanings in the US and the UK; the Tariff Commission has asked for comments on whether the suggested changes modify the scope of any BTN headings.

Draft schedules have been released on the following subjects:

Vehicles, and components
Preparations of meat, fish and shellfish
Miscellaneous food products
Metallic ores, slag and ash
Headgear and parts thereof
Umbrellas, sunshades, walking sticks, whips, riding crops and parts thereof
Copper and copper products
Nickel and nickel products
Magnesium and beryllium and parts thereof
Lead and lead products
Zinc and zinc products
Tin and tin products

Public hearings on these draft schedules will begin on 8 July in New York; requests to testify must be submitted by 1 July. Information and views must be made by 8 August.

Further information can be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Division 2. **CRE ext. 5397**

Argentina

Polyvinyls and vinylidenes: tariff addition

Argentine decree 449/74 introduces a new sub-heading description under tariff no. 39.02.03.00 (polyvinyls and vinylidenes) as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty *ad val.* cif
39.02.03.17	Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer (manufactured by the process of polymerisation in emulsion) in liquid, paste or powder form, for the manufacture of plastic footwear soles and battery separators, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	5%

EDB ext. 474/476

Industrial and fertiliser urea: tariff amendments

Argentine decree 520/74 reduces the rate of import duty to 1 per cent on the following products:

Tariff no.	Description
29.25.01.33	Fertiliser urea, with import licence from the Secretaries of State for Industrial Development and for Agriculture and Livestock.
31.02.02.13	Urea fertiliser with an import licence from the Secretaries of State for Industrial Development and for Agriculture and Livestock

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

The same decree introduces the following sub-heading and rate of duty:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty *ad val.* cif
29.25.01.75	Industrial urea, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%

EDB ext. 474/476

Sackcloth of jute: tariff amendment

Argentine decree 421/74 amends certain sub-headings falling under BN 57.10, which now reads as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty *ad val.* cif
57.10.00.00	Woven fabrics of jute:	
.01	Sackcloth of jute from 137 to 366 gr./sq.m for packing cereals, sweet potatoes, potatoes, onions, carrots, herbs, salt, fertilisers, fruit and balanced foods	15%
.02	Sackcloth of jute from 137 to 366 gr./sq.m. packing cereals, sweet potatoes, potatoes, onions, carrots, herbs, salt, fertilisers, fruit and balanced foods, imported by the Secretary of State for Trade (Department of Textile Containers), with import licence from the same department	1%
.09	Sackcloth of jute from 137 to 366 gr./sq.m for other uses	50%
.10	Sackcloth of jute from 489 to 632 gr./sq.m	110%
.11	Sackcloth of jute from 633 to 904 gr./sq.m	30%
.99	Other (temporarily prohibited)	110%

EDB ext. 474/476

Kraft paper for manufacture of sacks: tariff addition:

Argentine decree 757/74 makes the following addition to the customs import tariff under heading 48.01.03.00 ('Kraft paper and paperboard'):

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty *ad val.* cif
48.01.03.10	Kraft paper for the manufacture of sacks, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%

EDB ext. 474/476

Venezuela

Fertilisers: duty exemption

Venezuelan decree 86 establishes that the importation of fertilisers will be free of duty until 14 December 1974. In order to obtain this exemption authorisation will be required from the Ministries of Finance and Development for each importation. Only agricultural associations, public entities and similar institutions will qualify for the exemption. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Ecuador

Tin-plate containers: duty concessions

Ecuadorian decree 402-1, published in *Registro Oficial* No. 548, authorises the temporary suspension of customs and additional duties levied on 'oval-shaped tin-plate containers of 1 lb. capacity' (ex tariff no. 73.23.89.99), until 8 November 1974. **EDB ext. 474/476**

Uruguay

Rates of exchange

Following the devaluation of the Uruguayan peso on 6 June 1974 by 4.3 per cent, the rates of exchange are as follows:

Buying – Uruguayan pesos 2,669 equals £1
Selling – Uruguayan pesos 2,699 equals £1. **CRE ext. 5287**

European Community

Proposed EEC tariff quota for diisocyanatotoluene

The Department of Trade have been notified by the European Economic Community of a proposal at the request of Italy to open a duty free Community tariff quota for Di*iso*-cyanatotoluene of tariff heading 29.30. It is suggested that the quota would be for a period of three months and commencing as soon as possible. It is expected that if agreed the bulk of the tariff quota would be allocated to Italy but other Member States (including the United Kingdom) would share in it. The quota would relate to imports from all third countries, and so long as a Member State's share was open, imports into that State from other Members of the Community would also be duty free.

The Department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to other Member States on whether the proposed tariff quota should be agreed. Anyone who is interested in this item and wishes to comment on the proposal should do so in writing to the Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ not later than 5 July. In particular any United Kingdom producer who wishes to object to the granting of such a tariff quota should inform the Department accordingly providing as much of the following information as possible in respect of 1974:

1 Estimated Community demand;
2 Estimated United Kingdom demand;
3 Estimated Community production;
4 Estimated United Kingdom production expected to be available for
  a the United Kingdom market
  b the rest of the Community
  c exports to other countries.

Note

Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quotas are charged the normal rate of duty.

Anti-dumping investigation of zip fasteners from Japan

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry* for 26 July 1973 that the Commission of the European Communities had initiated an anti-dumping/anti-subsidies (countervailing) investigation into imports of zip fasteners from Japan.

The Commission have now stated (*Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C 63 1 June 1974) that, having regard to the development of the situation, it is not considered necessary at present to introduce defensive measures and that the investigation has been terminated.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EEC) 1424/74 amending in particular Regulation (EEC) 2958/74 on the exchange rate applied in agriculture for the Italian lira. (*Official Journal* L150, 7 June 1974)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 1453/74 fixing the amounts entering into the calculation of the guaranteed prices for cereals in the United Kingdom during the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L155, 12 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1454/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the security relating to export licences for cereals and rice. (*Official Journal* L155, 12 June 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 1456/74 on the sale at flat-rate prices fixed in advance of certain beef held by the German intervention agency and intended for export. (*Official Journal* L155, 12 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1457/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1162/74 concerning the sale of beef and veal held by intervention agencies at prices fixed in advance at a standard rate. (*Official Journal* L155, 12 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1458/74 on the sale at flat-rate prices fixed in advance of certain beef held by the Irish intervention agency and intended for export. (*Official Journal* L155, 12 June 1974)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1466/74 on communications from Member States concerning the value for customs purposes of wine imported from third countries. (*Official Journal* L156, 13 June 1974)

Seeds and plants. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C66, 8 June 1974, contains the codified version of a number of Directives on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species and the marketing of seeds, as set out below. These texts co-ordinate the basic Directives and the amendments to them arising out of subsequent Acts; the co-ordinated texts are without legal status and omit the preamble.

Directive 66/400/EEC on the marketing of beet seed (published in *Official Journal* 125, 11 July 1966) and amendments arising out of:

New EC Legislation
continued

1 Directive 69/61/EEC (*Official Journal* L48, 26 February 1969)
2 Directive 71/162/EEC (*Official Journal* L87, 17 April 1971)
3 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
4 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)
5 Act of Accession (*Official Journal* special edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973), adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Communities (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
6 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973).

Directive 66/401/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed (published in *Official Journal* 125, 11 July 1966) and amendments arising out of:

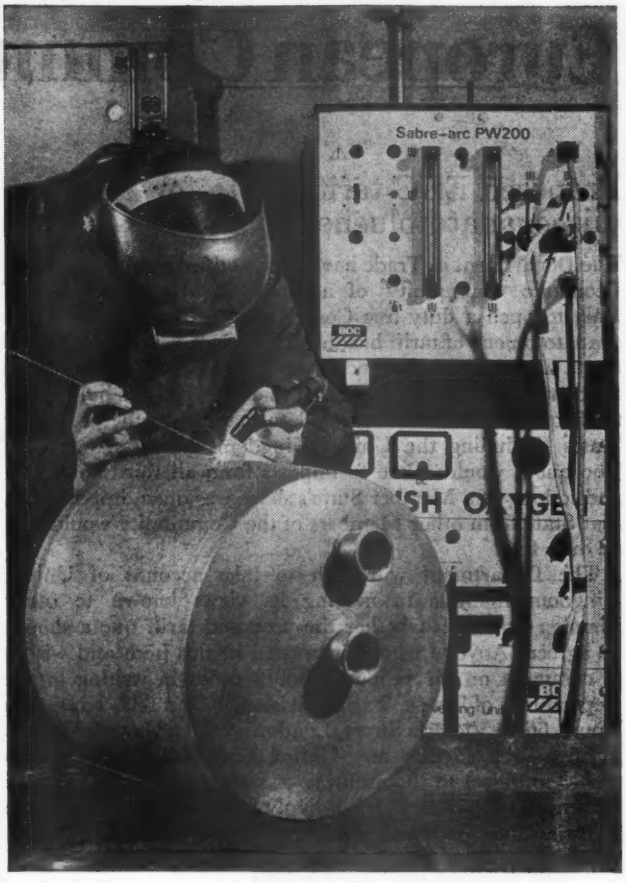
1 Directive 69/63/EEC (*Official Journal* L48, 26 February 1969)
2 Directive 71/162/EEC (*Official Journal* L87, 17 April 1971)
3 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
4 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)
5 Act of Accession (*Official Journal*, Special Edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973, adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Communities. (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
6 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Directive 66/402/EEC on the marketing of cereal seed (published in *Official Journal* 125, 11 July 1966) and amendments arising out of:

1 Directive 69/60/EEC (*Official Journal* L48, 26 February 1969)
2 Directive 71/162/EEC (*Official Journal* L87, 17 April 1971)
3 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
4 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)
5 Act of Accession (*Official Journal*, Special Edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973, adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Communities (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
6 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes (published in *Official Journal* 125, 11 July 1966) and amendments arising out of:

1 Directive 69/62/EEC (*Official Journal* L48, 26 February 1969)
2 Directive 71/162/EEC (*Official Journal* L87, 17 April 1971)
3 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
4 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)
5 Act of Accession (*Official Journal*, Special Edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973, adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Communities (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
6 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)



Sabrearc PW 200 plasma welder, which is among a range of advanced plasma welding and cutting equipment being marketed in Europe by BOC Arc Equipment. The PW unit has been developed so that users with direct current TIG (tungsten inert gas) welding equipment may convert to plasma arc capability with little capital outlay.

Directive 69/208/EEC on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants published in *Official Journal* L169, 10 July 1969) and amendments arising out of:

1 Directive 71/162/EEC (*Official Journal* L87, 17 April 1971)
2 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
3 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)

EUROTARIFF

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4 Act of Accession (*Official Journal*, Special Edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973, adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Communities (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
5 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Directive 70/457/EEC on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species (published in *Official Journal* L225, 12 October 1970) and amendments arising out of:

1 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
2 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)
3 Act of Accession (*Official Journal*, Special Edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973, adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Community (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
4 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Directive 70/458/EEC on the marketing of vegetable seed (published in *Official Journal* L225, 12 October 1970) and amendments arising out of:

1 Directive 71/162/EEC (*Official Journal* L87, 17 April 1971)
2 Directive 72/274/EEC (*Official Journal* L171, 29 July 1972)
3 Directive 72/418/EEC (*Official Journal* L287, 26 December 1972)
4 Act of Accession (*Official Journal*, Special Edition, 27 March 1972) and the Council Decision (unnumbered) of 1 January 1973, adjusting the documents concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Communities (*Official Journal* L2, 1 January 1973)
5 Directive 73/438/EEC (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973).

Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 1465/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 3499/73 authorising the United Kingdom to suspend temporarily customs duties on some flax and flaxtow imported from other Member States, by substituting 31 December 1974 for 30 June 1974 in Article I (*Official Journal* L156, 13 June 1974).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS – COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C64, 5 June 1974, contains a list of persons authorised to issue flat-rate guarantee vouchers in respect of Community transit matters (Article 32 of Regulation (EEC) 452/69 on Community transit.
Further information: HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2263/2561.

TARIFF QUOTAS – NEWSPRINT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L150, 7 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1409/74 extending the Community tariff quota opened by Regulation (EEC) 3509/73 for newsprint falling within subheading 48.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff to include certain papers falling within subheading 48.01 E thereof.
Further information: Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5491.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C64, 5 June 1974, contains the text of a Proposal for a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on a number of agricultural products.

It should be noted that the text of the Regulation when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.
Further information: Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5519.

EEC/GREECE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L150, 7 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1411/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 610/72 on the application of the provisions adopted within the framework of the Association established between the EEC and Greece relating to the movement of goods in the manufacture of which are used products which come from third countries and are not in free circulation either in the Community or in Greece.

EEC Information Unit's new telephone system means speedier inquiry service

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of membership of the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. A new telephone system has been introduced giving immediate access to several extensions. This should eliminate dealys caused by extensions being engaged and provide a better service for callers at any time from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. every weekday.

New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions. The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. The new telephone number is: 01-222 7877, ext. 4301 (six lines).

UNCTAD GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES – CORRIGENDUM: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L148, 5 June 1974, contains the text of a corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 3502/73, which was published in the *Official Journal* L358, 28 December 1973, opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries. The correction reads as follows:

Annex A, Order No. 3, third column:
instead of: 'More than 14,000 m and up to 80,000 m'
read: 'More than 40,000 m and up to 80,000 m'
Annex A, page 65, heading No. 55.09:

The text of the first three columns on this page should be replaced by the following:

Order no.	CCT heading no. (1)	Description (2)
	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:
		A. Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton:
		ex I. Of a width of less than 85 cm.:
5		Unbleached
		II. Other:
		Unbleached, of a width of:
6		85 cm. to 115 cm.
7		More than 115 cm. and up to 165 cm.
8		More than 165 cm.
9		Not specified

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L152, 8 June 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/281/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone raising their customs tariff duties to the level of those of the Common Customs Tariff as regards manufactured tobacco falling within tariff subheadings 24.02 A, B, C and D.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS – FISHERY PRODUCTS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L156, 13 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1460/74 amending paragraph II of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 3609/73 (published in *Official Journal* L365, 31 December 1973) on customs treatment to be applied to certain fishery products originating in Norway.
Further information: Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 (imports into the United Kingdom and origin rules). HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2385/2165 (customs documentation and procedures).

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,073	285	788
1972	104	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	106	88	116	720	433	34	227	−1,286	−2375	1,089
1971 3rd qtr	102	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	102	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	101	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr	104	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr	104	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	183
4th qtr	106	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr	108	115	109	87	123	247	188	18	31	−146	−351	205
2nd qtr	109	113	102	84	107	209	66	−14	154	−188	−399	211
3rd qtr	110	114	107	91	116	120	46	18	22	−291	−606	315
4th qtr	109	114	108	94	120	144	99	18	20	−661	−1019	358
1974 1st qtr	106	112		95 p	112 p		−133 p	5 p	−64 p	−979	−1,288	309
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	−1.7	+0.1	+2.1	+7.7	+4.7							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+5.5	+11.9	−3.4							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages		Index‡					thousands		thousands	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands										
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	588	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	684	779
4th qtr	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr	110.4	110.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr	109.4	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr	110.3	110.9	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr	109.2	110.3	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr	103.0	105.3	110.1	103	101.4	12.9	206.4 p	138.4 p	124.9	543	2.4	285	1,124	1,553
2nd qtr										552	2.4	309		
1973 May	109.0	108.2	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	894	1,139
June	110.1	111.1	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	960	1,198
July	110.4	110.7	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug	109.7	110.4	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct	111.3	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov	110.1	111.8	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec	106.3	107.1	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan	100.0	100.8	109 5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,012	1,396
Feb	102.9	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2†	207.0	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,153	1,597
Mar	106.1	108.3	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	209.1	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274	1,206	1,666
Apr	108.5	110.1	107.6	96	106.1	15.2	209.9 p	146.4 p	127.0	546	2.4	297	1,276 p	1,667 p
May			106.5 p	105 p	107.6	15.9	210.3 p	149.5 p	130.3	548	2.4	314	1,278 p	1,759 p
June										561 p	2.5 p	317		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	+0.3	+1.7	−2.4	+0.7	+5.5		+7.6	+8.7	+3.6	+1.7		+8.4	+18.1	+17.1
on a year earlier	−4.3	−2.4	−0.8	−27.4	+14.9		+60.4	+22.3	+14.3	−8.7		+7.0	+39.4	+60.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Direct exporters and the credit terms of exports

As part of the large scale overseas transactions inquiry for 1972, conducted by the Department of Industry, information was collected on the value of direct exports in 1972 and the terms of credit on which they were made. The results of the inquiry presented in the following tables are given in more detail in the Business Monitor M4, Overseas Transactions 1974, published next month, and obtainable by standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office; separate or additional copies are obtainable from the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Monmouthshire, NPT 1XG.

About 2,500 firms were approached in the inquiry, although many firms had nothing to report and the response was not complete. Although the oil companies and public sector enterprises (other than the British Steel Corporation) were not asked to make full returns in respect of exports in the inquiry, Table 1 incorporates figures of exports by the largest of companies and by the National Coal Board. These figures, obtained from published sources, are excluded from the other tables, as are the exports of large non-responding companies which have also been incorporated in Table 1 from published sources.

Exports analysed by size

The total of exports covered in Table 1 represents over 85 per cent of total United Kingdom exports in 1972. It is thought that all enterprises with exports of more than £1 million are covered, but the figures for firms with exports of under £1 million are incomplete. Half of total exports in 1972 were accounted for by 81 enterprises, with 24 enterprises, each with exports of more than £50 million, accounting for one-third of total exports. Two-thirds of total exports were accounted for by about 230 companies. At the other end of the scale there are several thousand small firms not covered in this inquiry, which sell abroad on a minor scale or occasionally, but together account for the exports not covered in Table 1.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Exports analysed by category of company

In table 2, which is based solely on returns received in the inquiry, United Kingdom exports have been analysed into five broad categories based on the nature of companies' direct investment links abroad, each of which is further analysed by size. The exports of companies without overseas affiliates are substantially more deficient than those of the other categories as most small exporters are not included in the inquiry. Amongst respondents to the inquiry, all enterprises with exports exceeding £50 million had direct investment links of some kind, and only five enterprises with exports exceeding £10 million had no direct investment links whatsoever.

Table 3 sets out a rough distribution of total exports by category of company when allowance is made for non-response. These estimates are very approximate, but give a broad indication of the extent to which foreign-controlled companies contribute to total exports. Enterprises with parent companies in the United States accounted for about one-sixth of total exports and other foreign-comtrolled companies a further 7 per cent. United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates accounted for over half of total exports.

Exports analysed by industry

When respondent companies are classified into broad industry groups, as in Table 4, there are significant differences in the contribution of the categories of company distinguished to the exports of

TABLE 1 Size distribution of large exporters in 1972 (1)

Amounts in £ million

Size of direct exports during year	Number	Amounts
Over £50 million	24	2,991
Over £20 million but not more than £50 million	47	1,388
Over £10 million but not more than £20 million	82	1,147
Over £5 million but not more than £10 million	129	907
Over £1 million but not more than £5 million	554	1,245
Under £1 million (2)	902	348
	1,738	8,026

(1) Including figures for non-respondents with exports of over £1 million.
(2) Figures are incomplete.

TABLE 3

Percentages

Percentage of total exports (1) accounted for by	1971	1972
United States controlled enterprises	17	17
Other foreign controlled enterprises	6	7
Associates of foreign enterprises	5	5
UK enterprises with overseas affiliates	52	52
Other enterprises	20	19
Total	100	100

(1) Adjusted approximately for non-response.

TABLE 2 Distribution of direct exporters (1) by category of company and size of total exports

Analysis of returns received

Values in £ million

Size of total exports	Subsidiaries and branches in the United Kingdom of overseas companies (other than United States)		Subsidiaries and branches in the United Kingdom of United States companies		Associates in the United Kingdom of overseas companies		United Kingdom companies with branches, subsidiaries and associates overseas		United Kingdom companies with no overseas affiliates		Total	
	Total exports	Per cent	Total exports	Per cent	Total exports	Per cent	Total exports	Per cent	Total exports	Per cent	Total exports	Per cent
Over £50 million	179.4	6.4	529.6	18.8	80.0	2.8	2,034.1	72.0	—	—	2,823.0	100
No. of enterprises	(2)		(5)		(1)		(14)		—		(22)	
Over £20 million but not more than £50 million	214.1	17.1	130.0	10.4	142.9	11.4	742.8	59.4	20.2	1.6	1,250.1	100
No. of enterprises	(7)		(5)		(5)		(24)		(1)		(42)	
Over £10 million but not more than £20 million	90.2	9.1	258.2	26.1	86.4	8.7	506.4	51.2	48.2	4.9	989.4	100
No. of enterprises	(6)		(20)		(6)		(35)		(4)		(71)	
Over £5 million but not more than £10 million	74.6	9.2	172.2	21.3	8.8	1.1	465.7	57.6	86.8	10.7	808.1	100
No. of enterprises	(12)		(26)		(1)		(64)		(13)		(116)	
Over £1 million but not more than £5 million	66.2	5.6	296.0	25.3	56.6	4.8	469.1	40.1	283.2	24.2	1,171.1	100
No. of enterprises	(35)		(135)		(21)		(193)		(142)		(526)	
Under £1 million	23.7	6.8	63.7	18.4	9.1	2.6	90.3	26.0	160.0	46.1	346.9	100
No. of enterprises	(100)		(160)		(26)		(207)		(409)		(902)	
Total	648.2	8.8	1,449.7	19.6	383.9	5.2	4,308.4	58.3	598.4	8.1	7,388.6	100
Number of enterprises	(162)		(351)		(60)		(537)		(569)		(1,679)	

(1) Excluding the exports of oil companies.

TABLE 4 Distribution of direct exports (1) by category of company and by industry group

Analysis of returns received — Values in £ million

	Subsidiaries and branches in the United Kingdom of overseas companies (other than United States)	Subsidiaries and branches in the United Kingdom of United States companies	Associates in the United Kingdom of overseas companies	United Kingdom companies with branches, subsidiaries and associates overseas	United Kingdom companies with no overseas affiliates	Total	Number of enterprises
Food, drink and tobacco	65.2	46.2	12.8	423.4	26.1	573.7	83
Chemicals and allied industries	95.0	136.1	67.1	494.6	23.9	816.7	143
Metal manufacture and engineering	362.3	611.4	186.5	1,399.3	103.1	2,662.6	478
Shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles)	—	—	—	251.3	43.7	295.0	24
Motor vehicles	4.2	440.6	3.8	532.3	6.1	986.9	31
Other manufacturing industries	43.2	144.9	76.3	866.8	194.1	1,325.3	537
Other activities	78.3	70.6	37.4	340.7	201.4	728.4	383
All industries	648.2	1,449.7	383.9	4,308.4	598.4	7,388.6	1,679

(1) Excluding the exports of oil companies

TABLE 5 Analysis of direct exports by terms of original credit (1)

Analysis of returns received — Original terms on which exports were made

Industry group	Number of enterprises	Total exports		Cash or credit of up to 60 days		Credit of 61-180 days		Credit of 181 days to 1 year		Credit of over 1 year and up to 21 months		Credit of over 21 months and up to 1 year		Credit of over 5 years (2)	
		£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Food, drink and tobacco	83	573.7	100	429.0	75	136.1	24	2.1	—	—	—	0.6	—	5.9	1
Chemical and allied industries	143	816.7	100	435.0	54	352.3	43	19.0	2	1.3	—	0.4	—	8.7	1
Metal manufacture and engineering	478	2,662.6	100	1,153.5	43	1,064.7	40	163.9	6	43.1	2	111.2	4	126.2	5
Shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles)	24	295.0	100	132.1	44	55.0	19	10.1	3	4.9	2	20.4	7	72.5	25
Motor vehicles	31	986.9	100	645.6	65	249.2	25	18.4	2	5.9	1	22.8	2	45.0	5
Other manufacturing industries	537	1,325.3	100	830.8	63	425.7	32	46.1	4	6.6	—	4.7	—	11.4	1
Other activities	383	728.4	100	405.7	56	205.7	28	24.6	3	3.8	1	27.2	4	61.4	8
All industries	1,679	7,388.6	100	4,031.7	54.6	2,488.7	33.7	284.2	3.8	65.6	0.9	187.3	2.5	331.1	4.5

(1) Excludes oil companies and public sector enterprises.
(2) Includes exports made under financial guarantee and buyer credit arrangements.

each industry. United States controlled enterprises accounted for nearly 45 per cent of the exports of the motor vehicle industry and between a fifth and a quarter of the exports of the metal manufacture and engineering industries. Other foreign-controlled enterprises had relatively high exports in the metal manufacture and engineering industries. United Kingdom companies with branches, subsidiaries and associates overseas accounted for nearly 60 per cent of total manufacturing industry exports but less than half of those from non-manufacturing industries.

Exports analysed by length of credit

As in previous inquiries, companies were asked to analyse (in percentage terms) the credit terms on which exports were made. Table 5 summarises the returns received in the inquiry and classifies them into broad industry groups. As in Table 4, where a company spans several industry groups it is classified to its main activity, which may not necessarily be the activity giving rise to exports, on particular terms of credit. Exports of the food, drink and tobacco industries were made on generally shorter terms of credit than those of other industries, only 1 per cent being made on terms of credit exceeding 180 days. On the other hand, nearly 40 per cent of the exports of the shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles) industry were made under credit terms exceeding 180 days, with a quarter on credit terms exceeding five years.

Table 6 attempts to allow for the effects of non-response which is likely to be proportionately greater in the cash and short term credit categories of exports. There was little change in the distribution of credit terms for exports between 1971 and 1972, though there was some movement out of credit between 180 days and a year into credit of between 61 and 180 days.

Notes and definitions

Direct exports were defined as those exports for which the company making the return, its own exporting subsidiaries, or export agents working to its instructions, submitted export documents to HM Customs. These figures would not necessarily represent the whole of a company's contribution to the export earnings of the United Kingdom, since part of its output may be sold to other United Kingdom companies and in turn exported by them, with or without further processing.

The credit terms relate to the original period of credit extended, and, where payment was to be made by instalments, the period to final payment was taken as the length of credit extended. Exports made under Financial and Buyer Credit Guarantee were grouped with other exports on credit terms exceeding five years, the latter being very small.

The statistics relate to the United Kingdom defined as Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

TABLE 6 Percentage analysis of exports analysed by credit terms, 1970-1972

Original terms on which exports were made	Percentage of total exports (1)		
	1970	1971	1972
Cash or credit of up to 60 days	56.6	55.7	55.6
Credit of 61 to 180 days	32.7	32.4	33.4
Credit of 181 days to 1 year	4.1	4.9	3.9
Credit of over 1 year and up to 21 months	1.3	1.1	1.0
Credit of over 21 months and up to 5 years	2.5	2.7	2.5
Credit of over 5 years	2.8	3.2	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Adjusted approximately for non-response.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5842.

Overseas royalty transactions in 1972

This article presents figures of overseas royalty transactions in 1972, obtained from the Department of Industry's overseas transactions inquiry for that year. Transactions covered in this article include royalties, licenses, patents, trade marks, designs, copyrights, manufacturing rights and the like. More detailed figures from the inquiry will appear in Business Monitor M4, Overseas Transactions 1974, due to be published shortly. Copies of this Monitor may be obtained by standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Additional or separate copies are obtainable from the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Monmouthshire MPT 1XG.

The net gain to the current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments in 1972 from such transactions amounted to just over £28 million, some £4½ million more than in 1971. Receipts from abroad rose by about 13 per cent between 1971 and 1972, having risen by only 3 per cent between 1970 and 1971. The rise in expenditure abroad between 1971 and 1972 was about 12 per cent, following a rise of about 4 per cent between 1970 and 1971.

Scope and coverage of the figures

The inquiry into overseas royalty transactions for 1972 was similar in scope to previous inquiries, the results of which have been published in a series of articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* and in *Trade and Industry*, the last of which, in respect of 1971, appeared in *Trade and Industry* on 12 April 1973. The primary object of the inquiries is to measure the effect of royalty transactions on the United Kingdom balance of payments, where they are included in the category 'other services' in the invisible account (see United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1973, Table 17).

Transactions relating to film and television rights, which are the subject of a separate inquiry, are not covered in this article, but a full account of the effect of transactions relating to cinematograph film and television material on the balance of payments for 1972 and earlier years was given in *Trade and Industry* on 9 August 1973.

A total of nearly 1,200 returns were received in respect of royalty transactions. These returns were made by firms co-operating in the overseas transactions inquiry, though not all firms approached provided information. In addition, a large number of firms and individuals receiving or making small payments in respect of royalties (particularly for printed matter, performing rights, etc.) were not approached.

The estimates for all firms given in Table 1 include an allowance for the transactions of non-responding and exempt firms, based on the returns to previous inquiries and assumptions that the experience of small firms outside the inquiry would resemble that of similar firms in the inquiry. It is estimated that firms responding in full to the inquiry accounted for about two-thirds of total receipts and about four-fifths of total payments. As it is not possible to allocate the non-response by country or by industry, the more detailed tables in the article are based solely on returns received in the inquiry. For these reasons the estimates given in Table 1 which are shown to the nearest £0.1 million are not necessarily accurate to that degree.

Summary of results for all firms

Table 1 shows the figures of royalty receipts and expenditure of all businesses other than oil companies for the years 1967 to 1972. The growth of royalty receipts quickened again between 1971 and 1972, having slowed down between 1970 and 1971. Receipts in respect of technological and mineral royalties grew faster, at 15 per cent, than those on printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights (artistic royalties) which grew by some 6 per cent. Since 1967 receipts in respect of both technological and artistic royalties have more than doubled. Between 1971 and 1972, receipts from overseas affiliates (ie overseas branches, subsidiaries, parents and associates of United Kingdom firms) rose by a smaller extent than those from unrelated concerns overseas, the figures being 11 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

The growth of royalty expenditure abroad also quickened in 1972, having slowed down in 1971. Payments in respect of artistic royalties grew faster, at 18 per cent, than those for technological royalties,

TABLE 2 Royalties and similar transactions – receipts from overseas by country and type 1972

Summary of returns received — £ million

Area or country	All royalties, etc: Total receipts	Receipts from related concerns	Receipts from unrelated concerns	Printed, etc royalties	Technological and mineral royalties
Overseas Sterling Area	19.00	12.62	6.38	2.23	16.77
Developed Countries	11.22	7.81	3.41	1.25	9.97
of which:					
Australia	5.42	4.02	1.40	0.75	4.67
South Africa	4.26	2.78	1.48	0.37	3.89
Developing Countries	7.78	4.81	2.97	0.98	6.80
Non-Sterling Area	94.55	32.16	62.39	17.30	77.25
Developed Countries	84.39	28.30	56.09	16.38	68.01
of which:					
Canada	3.15	2.28	0.87	0.67	2.48
United States of America	31.27	10.84	20.43	6.50	24.77
Western Europe	32.08	10.77	21.31	5.86	26.22
EFTA	3.91	1.25	2.66	0.64	3.27
EEC	27.22	9.51	17.71	4.65	22.57
Japan	12.57	4.04	8.53	1.41	11.16
Developing Countries	10.16	3.86	6.30	0.92	9.24
Total of returns received	113.55	44.78	68.77	19.53	94.02

TABLE 3 Royalties and similar transactions – overseas expenditure by country and type 1972

Summary of returns received — £ million

Area or country	All royalties, etc: Total payments	Payments to related concerns	Payments to unrelated concerns	Printed, etc royalties	Technological and mineral royalties
OverseasSterling Area	1.27	0.44	0.83	0.77	0.50
DevelopedCountries	0.23	0.04	0.19	0.11	0.12
Developing Countries	1.04	0.40	0.64	0.66	0.38
Non-Sterling Area	112.99	73.26	39.73	11.46	101.53
of which:					
United States of America	82.97	61.75	21.22	7.05	75.92
Western Europe	26.32	11.08	15.24	3.56	22.76
of which:					
EFTA	11.59	4.68	6.91	0.33	11.26
EEC	14.53	6.39	8.14	2.46	12.07
Japan	0.24	–	0.24	–	0.24
Total of returns received	114.26	73.70	40.56	12.24	102.02

TABLE 1 Royalties and similar transactions – estimates for all businesses (excluding oil companies) £ million

	Transactions with all overseas concerns						Transactions with related concerns		Transactions with unrelated concerns	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Receipts										
On printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights	15.0	21.0	25.5	28.1	29.2	30.9	6.4	6.5	22.8	24.4
Technological and mineral	66.5	88.2	91.4	114.0	117.8	135.3	37.0	41.7	80.8	93.6
Total	81.5	109.2	116.9	142.1	147.0	166.2	43.4	48.2	103.6	118.0
Expenditure										
On printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights	7.2	10.2	11.6	11.7	12.9	15.2	5.3	5.9	7.6	9.3
Technological and mineral	63.2	81.5	93.2	106.4	110.3	122.6	64.7	72.5	45.6	50.1
Total	70.4	91.7	104.8	118.1	123.2	137.8	70.0	78.4	53.2	59.4
Balance										
On printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights	7.8	10.8	13.9	16.4	16.3	15.7	1.1	0.6	15.2	15.1
Technological and mineral	3.3	6.7	−1.8	7.6	7.5	12.7	−27.7	−30.8	35.2	43.5
Total	11.1	17.5	12.1	24.0	23.8	28.4	−26.6	−30.2	50.4	58.6

TABLE 4 Broad area analysis of royalty transactions

Summary of returns received — £ million

	Royalty receipts In 1972 (+)	Royalty payments In 1972 (−)	Net royalty receipts In 1972 (+) less (−)
United Kingdom transactions with :			
The United States			
Total royalties	31.3	83.0	−51.7
Related concerns	10.8	61.8	−51.0
Unrelated concerns	20.4	21.2	−0.8
Artistic royalties	6.5	7.1	−0.6
Technological and mineral royalties	24.8	75.9	−51.1
Western Europe			
Total royalties	36.3	26.3	10.0
Related concerns	12.4	11.1	1.3
Unrelated concerns	23.9	15.2	8.7
Artistic royalties	6.2	2.9	3.3
Technological and mineral royalties	30.1	23.5	6.6
Rest of the world			
Total royalties	46.0	5.0	41.0
Related concerns	21.5	0.9	20.6
Unrelated concerns	24.5	4.1	20.4
Artistic royalties	6.8	2.3	4.5
Technological and mineral royalties	39.2	2.6	36.6

TABLE 5 Industry analysis of royalties and similar transactions 1972

Summary of returns received — £ million

	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Total	Related	Un-related	Total	Related	Un-related
All manufacturing industries	92.03	35.89	56.14	105.34	69.45	35.89
Food, drink and tobacco	6.14	3.82	2.32	3.37	1.83	1.54
Chemical and allied industries	28.38	10.10	18.28	21.35	11.56	9.79
Metal manufacture	1.00	0.35	0.65	1.65	0.95	0.70
Mechanical engineering and instrument engineering	5.89	2.81	3.08	22.98	16.80	6.18
Electrical engineering	16.30	9.35	6.95	30.15	24.60	5.55
Motor vehicles	2.76	1.43	1.33	0.99	0.49	0.50
Textiles, leather, clothing and footwear	1.76	1.07	0.69	3.61	2.39	1.22
Paper, printing and publishing	4.19	1.29	2.90	3.61	1.12	2.49
Rubber	3.53	2.21	1.32	5.00	2.22	2.78
Other manufacturing industries	22.08	3.46	18.62	12.63	7.49	5.14
Distribution	7.05	6.21	0.84	3.29	2.67	0.62
Other activities	14.47	2.68	11.79	5.63	1.58	4.05
Total of returns received	113.55	44.78	68.77	114.26	73.70	40.56

which grew by some 11 per cent. There was little difference in the growth of royalty payments to related concerns and that of payments to unrelated concerns, both increasing by about 12 per cent. Since 1967 payments in respect of all royalties have nearly doubled.

With the faster growth of payments than that of receipts, the balance of artistic receipts over payments fell slightly in 1972 to under £16 million. However the faster growth of technological receipts over payments resulted in a balance of nearly £13 million in respect of technological royalties, over £5 million more than in 1971.

Analysis by area, main country and industry

Tables 2 and 3 give a geographical analysis of receipts and payments in 1972 for companies responding in the inquiry. The broad pattern which emerges is similar to that shown in previous inquiries, with receipts showing a wide geographical spread compared with payments, where the United States tends to predominate.

Almost every area and main country showed an increase in payments to the United Kingdom. Overseas sterling area countries accounted for about 17 per cent of total receipts, slightly less than in 1971. Receipts from related concerns in the overseas sterling area accounted for just under 30 per cent of such receipts, again a slightly smaller proportion than in 1971. In non-sterling areas, North America accounted for some 30 per cent of total receipts, the United States accounting for nearly 28 per cent, and Western European developed countries a further 28 per cent. Receipts from Japan accounted for 11 per cent of total receipts in 1972, compared with 9 per cent in 1971. In total, receipts from developing countries amounted to some 16 per cent of all receipts. Whereas about two-thirds of overseas sterling area receipts came from related concerns, only about a third of receipts from non-sterling area countries were related.

Royalty payments are made almost exclusively to the developed countries of the non-sterling area, payments to the overseas sterling area accounting for only about 1 per cent of the total. Payments to the United States account for over 70 per cent of the total, and those to developed countries in Western Europe for a further 23 per cent. About three-quarters of payments to the United States are made to related concerns, whereas about two-fifths of those to Western Europe are to related concerns.

Table 4 gives a summary of both receipts and payments from and to three broad areas, the United States, Western Europe, and the rest of the world. The United Kingdom has a net balance of payments over receipts with the United States, which is due almost entirely to transactions between related concerns. There is a balance of receipts over payments in both the other areas, the large balance in respect of the rest of the world being due to the low level of payments, both to related and unrelated concerns.

An industrial analysis of royalty transactions is given in Table 5. The classification is based on the main activity of the United Kingdom enterprise and may not necessarily reflect the industrial activity to which the transactions relate. Enterprises principally in manufacturing accounted for over 80 per cent of receipts and over 90 per cent of payments. The chemical and allied industries accounted for about a quarter of receipts and a fifth of payments; electrical engineering accounted for about one-seventh of receipts and over a quarter of payments and mechanical engineering and instrument engineering accounted for a further fifth of payments.

Notes and definitions

Firms were asked to return amounts payable to, or receivable from, overseas concerns (including individuals) in respect of the right to use processes and other information (eg royalties, licenses to use patents, trade marks, designs, copyrights, etc., or for manufacturing rights and the use of technical 'know-how'). Royalties, etc., on printed matter, sound recordings or performing rights were also included. The mineral royalty transactions recorded relate to overseas mineral rights, other than oil, in respect of which payments were made to or from companies registered in the United Kingdom. As in previous inquiries, separate details for this category were not collected for 1972 and they were grouped with technological royalties.

The statistics relate to those payments and receipts which can be identified, and consequently fall short of providing a complete picture. Royalties, etc., included in the recorded value of United Kingdom imports and exports are excluded, eg where charges for royalties, etc., are incorporated in the contract price of capital goods, and cannot be separately distinguished. This omission is probably most important in respect of large contracts made by individual firms or consortia for the erection of complete plants, where the knowledge of how to operate them is an integral part of the contract.

Another substantial omission from these figures consists of earnings from overseas affiliates which are included indistinguishably as part of direct investment income. A study of the effects of knowledge sharing between United Kingdom companies and related overseas concerns, which investigates the extent to which international groups gain from knowledge-sharing and how far the benefits to overseas affiliates are reflected in direct investment earnings rather than explicitly as royalty payments, is contained in 'Effects of United Kingdom Direct Investment Overseas. Final Report', by W. B. Reddaway, in collaboration with S. J. Potter and C. T. Taylor (Cambridge University Press, 1968).

Amounts reported are those payable or receivable whether on current or capital account, after deduction, where appropriate, of United Kingdom or overseas tax. Amounts payable to agents for charges (less discounts) for services rendered in connection with royalties and similar transactions have been included, as have agency earnings of United Kingdom concerns and lump sum settlements, but sales commissions and registration fees on patents held by United Kingdom concerns have not been included.

Companies in this inquiry were asked to make returns for their accounting years if information was not available for calendar years.

The statistics relate to the United Kingdom which is defined as Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

The inquiry covered transactions between United Kingdom and overseas concerns (and individuals). These concerns could be related, ie parent companies, branches, subsidiaries or associates of the reporting companies, or not related in any way; transactions with these two categories were reported separately.

Returns were classified to industry according to the main activity of the United Kingdom business.

Energy trends: coal and oil stocks rise

(Report by the Department of Energy)

For the fifth month in succession, inland energy consumption in April 1974 was below the level of a year before, but the gap is still narrowing (Table 1).

In May both coal production (Table 5) and productivity (Table 6) continued to be below the level of a year earlier and inland consumption (Table 7) was 5 per cent down. Recruitment (Table 6) continued at a high level and wastage was low so that manpower again increased. Total stocks (Table 8) began their summer increase with a rise of 0.7 million tons during May; stocks held by power stations approached 10 million tons, but all recorded stocks are still well below last year's levels.

Supplies of natural gas in April (Table 9) were 18 per cent higher than a year before, a slight drop from the first quarter when total supply was 24 per cent up on a year earlier. Electricity sent out from public supply stations in April (Table 10) was 7.8 per cent less than a year ago. Total fuel burnt at public supply stations was 10.4 per cent lower than a year earlier, indicating a recovery in thermal efficiency which had been low in the first quarter of 1974.

Refinery throughput of crude and process oils and output of petroleum products (Table 14) both continued in April at higher levels (+5 per cent) than a year ago. The product output increase was however concentrated in the middle distillate grades (of which there has historically been a surplus in the UK), with fuel oil showing a lower increase. Output of motor spirit fell by 4 per cent. Inland deliveries of petroleum products (Table 15) were 7½ per cent lower in April than a year before; deliveries of gas oil were 15 per cent lower, fuel oil 9 per cent lower, while those of motor spirit and DERV fuel were each over 4 per cent down on a year before. As a result oil stocks held by companies rose (Table 16). They showed a further rise of 1.4 million tons during May to reach more than 23 million tons – some 99 days supply measured against estimates for the ensuing months (a period during which demand is some 20-25 per cent below winter levels).

Note: Figures for the latest periods are liable to revision.

TABLE 1 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity	Total†	Coal†	Petroleum†	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.6	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
1973 p	342.3	131.3	159.4	39.7	9.9	2.0	343.8	131.6	160.6	39.7	9.9	2.0
	Unadjusted							Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)				
1973 Jan.-Apr.	125.0	46.9	58.4	15.0	3.9	0.8	338.1	130.0	157.2	37.1	10.6	2.2
1974 Jan.-Apr. p	111.1	34.5	52.9	18.3	4.4	1.0	309.0	100.8	143.9	45.0	12.1	2.6
Per cent change	−11.0	−26.3	−9.5	+22.5	+13.6	+21.7	−8.6	−22.5	−8.5	+21.3	+13.9	+18.6
1973 April	27.1	10.1	12.6	3.4	0.8	0.2	332.3	131.4	152.0	37.6	9.5	2.5
1974 April p	25.8	9.2	11.5	4.0	1.0	0.1	326.4	122.4	140.3	44.3	12.2	1.2
Per cent change	−4.7	−8.7	−9.0	+18.8	+27.6	−52.5	−1.8	−6.8	−7.7	+17.8	+27.8	−50.8

† Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2 Inland energy consumption: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels§	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57,940	11,839	6,008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972	83,847	25,796	58,051	8,085	4,612	513	28,634	9,193	7,014
1973 p	87,523	26,520	61,003	8,064	4,743	586	29,623	10,495	7,492
1972 1st quarter	22,695	6,853	15,842	2,001	1,060	92	7,936	2,754	1,999
2nd quarter	19,849	6,006	13,843	2,004	1,157	140	6,855	2,047	1,640
3rd quarter	17,524	5,464	12,060	1,716	1,166	132	6,043	1,608	1,980
4th quarter	23,779	7,473	16,306	2,364	1,229	149	7,800	2,784	1,395
1973 1st quarter	25,017	7,532	17,485	2,336	1,221	147	8,310	3,256	2,215
2nd quarter	20,436	6,163	14,273	1,960	1,157	155	6,989	2,290	1,732
3rd quarter p	17,886	5,484	12,402	1,645	1,134	151	6,256	1,745	1,471
4th quarter p	24,184	7,341	16,843	2,133	1,231	133	8,068	3,204	2,074

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.

† Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

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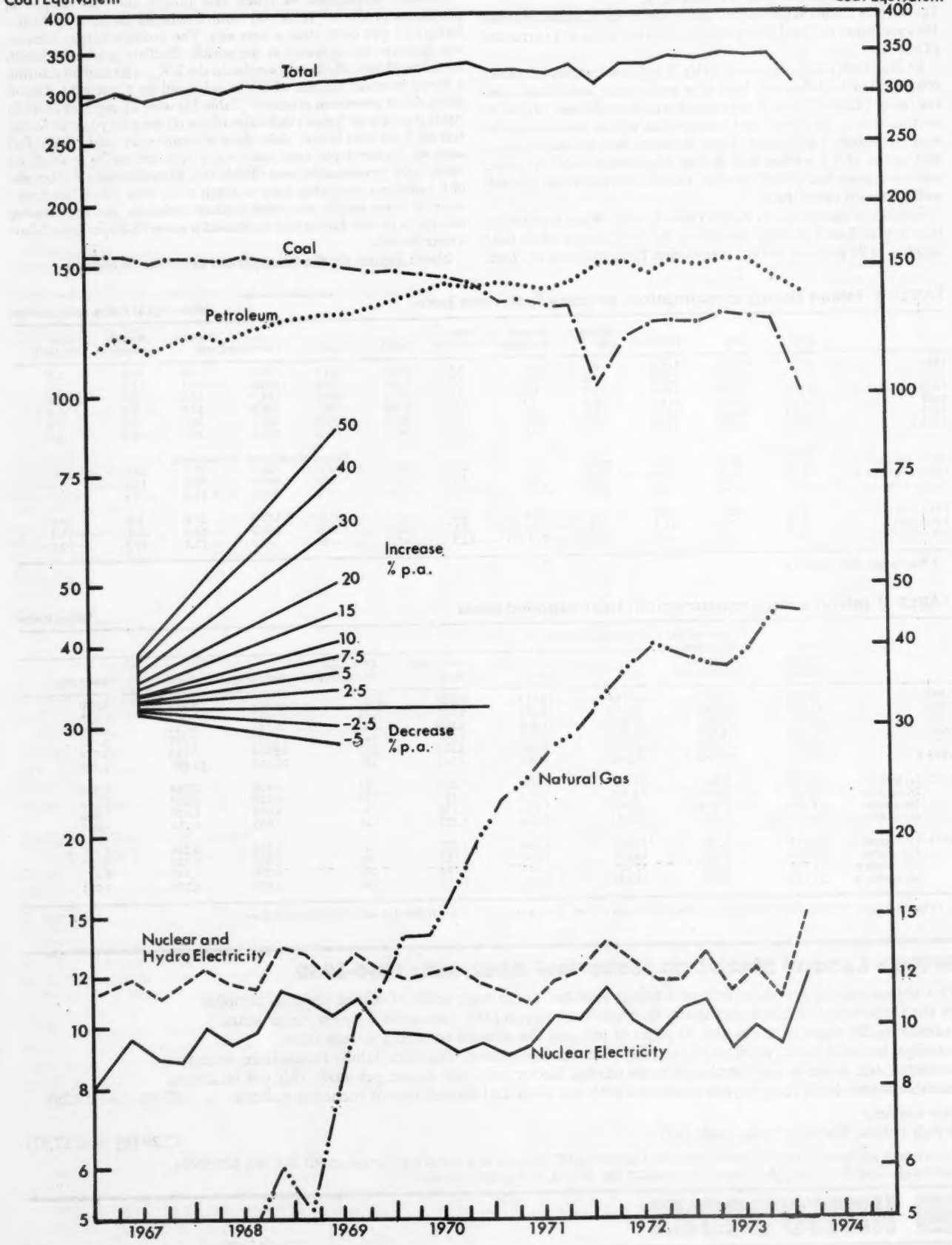
Seasonally adjusted annual rates

(Coal Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature Corrected)



COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

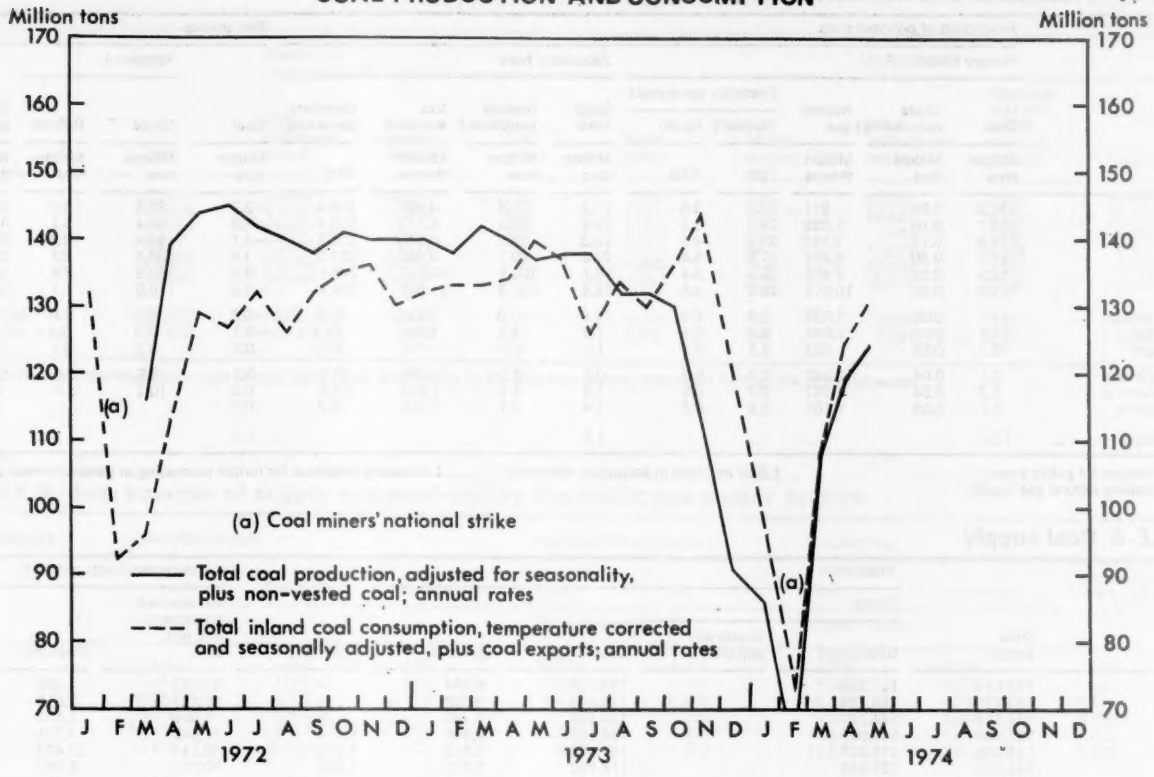


TABLE 3 Energy consumption by final users: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 p	1972 2nd quarter	1972 3rd quarter	1972 4th quarter	1973 1st quarter	1973 2nd quarter	1973 3rd quarter p	1973 4th quarter p
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	240	210	154	93	100	20	18	29	31	18	15	36
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,899	3,081	772	774	786	810	755	753	763
Other coal derived fuels §	557	553	490	459	523	123	122	132	133	136	133	121
Gas†	174	244	343	437	394	98	92	145	104	97	87	106
Electricity	368	378	349	335	362	89	79	91	92	92	86	92
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,089	2,066	499	430	553	586	505	434	541
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,312	6,526	1,601	1,515	1,736	1,756	1,603	1,508	1,659
Other industries												
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,954	3,056	723	638	839	833	718	635	870
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	229	245	61	58	64	63	64	49	69
Other coal derived fuels §	72	62	52	54	63	17	10	17	14	19	18	12
Gas†	873	1,172	2,118	3,251	4,200	792	767	968	1,055	1,009	944	1,192
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,176	2,365	547	514	596	622	587	551	605
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,294	9,324	2,155	1,687	2,727	2,813	2,091	1,714	2,706
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,958	19,253	4,295	3,674	5,211	5,400	4,488	3,911	5,454
Domestic sector												
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829	4,209	4,194	1,056	903	1,243	1,248	1,057	891	998
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,188	1,134	271	262	308	276	275	263	320
Gas†	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,509	4,815	935	603	1,348	1,740	953	561	1,561
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,960	3,114	665	497	840	1,024	687	508	895
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,523	1,668	292	187	475	612	320	182	554
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,389	14,925	3,219	2,452	4,214	4,900	3,292	2,405	4,328
Transport sector												
Coal	80	70	52	30	27	8	6	10	10	6	3	8
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels §	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	92	89	22	22	24	23	22	22	22
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,962	12,760	3,030	3,207	2,993	2,973	3,265	3,399	3,123
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,086	12,876	3,061	3,235	3,027	3,006	3,293	3,424	3,153
Other final consumers												
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	687	197	151	243	214	151	101	221
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	294	283	52	72	71	72	63	69	79
Gas†	704	762	866	996	1,086	222	146	323	357	231	153	345
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,451	1,562	317	283	429	454	344	304	460
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,766	3,805	879	532	1,052	1,326	808	527	1,144
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,304	7,423	1,667	1,184	2,118	2,423	1,597	1,154	2,249

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.

† Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

TABLE 4 Production and net arrivals of principal fuels

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels				Petroleum			
	Coal	Crude petroleum§§	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,617	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,901	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,958	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,625	248.1	3.2	102.5	4.6	306
1973	129.9	0.36	10,812	28.0	3.9	19.4	107.3	11,645	264.6	−1.0	110.5	1.1	293
1973 February	11.7	0.03	1,025	2.8	0.4	1.6	7.9	1,118	25.0	−0.1	7.8	1.0	13
March	14.9	0.04	1,041	3.2	0.4	1.9	8.9	1,264	28.9	−0.1	9.3	0.6	6
April	10.7	00.3	923	2.2	0.3	1.5	8.7	973	21.3	−0.1	9.2	0.1	19
1974 February	3.1	0.04	1,240	3.0	0.6	0.7	8.7	1,299	21.2	0.1	8.6	0.4	19
March p	7.2	0.04	1,337	3.7	0.5	1.2	9.5	1,618	27.5	0.2	10.2	0.4	25
April p	9.1	0.03	1,101	2.8	0.2	1.4	9.1	1,066	19.7	0.1	..	..	19
May p	10.4	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..

§ Generation for public supply.
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants.

TABLE 5 Coal supply

Thousand tons

		Production					Tonnage lost (deep-mined)†	
		Total‡						
	Total supply	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Deep-mined	Opencast	Imports	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,846	119,927		107,836	9,815	4,919	10,244	22,400
1973	131,589	129,940		118,150	9,970	1,649	10,313	5,569
1973 Jan.-May	60,327	59,715		55,191	3,935	612	1,719	496
1974 Jan.-May ¶	..	36,113		31,889	3,524	..	1,928	15,732
Per cent change	..	−39.5		−42.2	−10.4	..	+12.2	+
1973 May	11,578	11,472	10,512	10,685	725	106	8	266
1974 May	..	10,423	9,460	9,569	754	..	11	12
Per cent change	..	−9.1	−10.0	−10.4	+4.0	..	+37.5	−95.5

† NCB mines only. ‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board. ¶ Coal miners national strike 10 February to 9 March 1974.

TABLE 6 Colliery manpower and productivity at NCB mines

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift†		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.		Number	
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face		
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	25,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.78	144,35	13,255	26,114
1973	245	..	..	..	..	45.01	..	17,402	37,961
1973 May	261	206	15.0	3.2	11.8	47.66	158.41	1,288	2,268
1974 May p	245	193	12.4	3.1	9.3	44.57	153.76	2,789	1,679

† Excluding capital working and tip coal.

TABLE 7 Consumption of coal

Thousand tons

			Inland consumption						Colliery disposals			
	Total	Overseas shipments	Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations§§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry¶	House coal§†	Anthracite and dry † steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	16,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,713	1,768	120,945	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,569	1,756	2,952
1973	133,955	2,667	131,288	1,359	75,628	504	21,543	3,550	11,890	12,519	1,755	2,540
1973 Jan.-May	57,984	1,104	56,880	647	32,742	246	9,050	1,530	5,046	5 653	784	1,182
1974 Jan.-May p	44,477	442	44,035	473	26,255	75	6,736	674	3,948	4,374	493	1,007
Per cent change	−23.3	−60.0	−22.6	−26.9	−19.8	−69.5	−25.6	−55.9	..	..	..	−14.8
1973 May	10,250	244	10.006	120	5,481	42	1,722	283	871	1,167	136	184
1974 May p	9,645	141	9,504	112	5,184	10	1,604	164	1,039	1,110	143	138
Per cent change	−5.9	−42.2	−5.0	−6.7	−5.4	−76.2	−6.9	−42.0	..	−4.9	+5.1	−25.0

† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
¶ Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption.
§ Including miners' coal
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 8 Stocks of coal (†) Great Britain

End of period — Thousand tons

	Distributed						Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Miscellaneous	Total undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	42,589	14,554	12,490	726	1,107	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	31,416	12,935	11,018	461	1,231	225	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	18,729	11,627	9,575	278	1,434	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	28,211	17,982	16,712	72	1,777	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	29,979	19,045	16,791	50	1,890	314	10,934	3,376	7,558
1973	27,486	16,766	14,537	27	1,937	265	10,720	3,150	7,570
1973 May	32,320	19,396	16,840	39	2,266	251	12,924	3,332	9,592
1974 May p	19,282	11,728	9,873	14	1,676	165	7,554	2,704	4,850

(†) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

TABLE 9 Gas: sources of supply and send-out by the public gas supply system

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1973	10,916	10,639	277	503	1,739	11,620	2,434	9,186
1973 Jan.-Apr.	4,124	4,054	70	204	917	4,504	1,158	3,346
1974 Jan.-Apr. p	5,068	4,978	90	65	550	5,271	812	4,459
Per cent change	+22.9	+22.8	+28.7	−67.9	−40.0	+17.0	−29.9	+33.3
1973 April	870	855	15	46	209	971	239	732
1974 April p	1,030	1,011	19	11	87	1,066	144	922
Per cent change	+18.4	+18.3	+21.9	−76.6	−58.2	+9.9	−39.7	+26.1

TABLE 10 Generation of electricity by the public electricity supply system

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total††	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-• electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						GWh				
United Kingdom											
1968	95.20	73.58	10.69	—	8.63	1.91	204,477	24,056	175,873	189,241	193,526
1969	100.75	76.05	13.81	0.14	9.01	1.74	218,402	25,271	188,177	201,970	206,295
1970	107.18	76.17	20.81	0.21	7.73	2.26	228,236	21,870	199,869	210,904	215,488
1971	105.85	71.18	24.16	0.95	8.05	1.51	235,740	23,209	207,808	218,000	222,374
1972	109.38	65.30	31.25	2.26	8.89	1.58	242,745	25,303	212,196	224,700	229,232
1973	114.63	75.57	28.04	1.03	8.22	1.71	258,792	23,657	229,960	241,279	244,662
1973 Jan.-Apr.	42.90	27.22	11.34	0.28	3.32	0.73	98,398	9,513	86,871	91,557	93,087
1974 Jan.-Apr. p	38.23	21.10	10.85	1.52	3.83	0.89	87,392	10,943	74,127	81,093	82,617
Per cent change	−10.9	−22.5	−4.3	(+)	+15.6	+22.3	−11.2	+15.0	−14.7	−11.4	−11.2
1973 April	9.24	5.99	2.40	0.07	0.63	0.15	20,849	1,824	18,574	19,353	19,725
1974 April p	8.28	5.12	2.00	0.25	0.86	0.05	19,276	2,464	16,536	17,852	18,148
Per cent change	−10.4	−14.4	−16.8	(+)	+35.7	−64.9	−7.5	+35.1	−11.0	−7.8	−8.0
England and Wales											
1968	84.36	67.30	8.86	—	7.73	0.47	182,244	21,549	159,611	168,817	169,884
1969	89.35	69.16	11.61	0.14	8.05	0.39	193,474	22,582	169,470	179,307	180,887
1970	94.47	69.61	17.45	0.21	6.79	0.41	200,421	19,230	179,184	185,505	188,594
1971	93.30	64.95	20.07	0.95	7.19	0.14	208,070	20,679	186,144	192,738	195,127
1972	95.63	58.24	26.74	2.26	8.08	0.31	212,910	23,010	187,951	197,199	200,239
1973	99.39	67.14	23.56	1.03	7.45	0.15	225,230	21,417	202,226	208,995	212,580
1973 Jan.-Apr.	37.12	24.11	9.63	0.28	3.02	0.07	85,384	8,651	76,228	79,378	80,987
1974 Jan.-Apr. p	32.95	18.52	9.28	1.52	3.51	0.08	75,835	10,025	65,265	70,287	71 356
Per cent change	−11.2	−23.2	−3.6	(+)	+16.4	+15.4	−11.2	+15.9	−14.4	−11.5	−11.9
1973 April	8.07	5.38	2.04	0.07	0.56	0.02	18,209	1,612	16,466	16,893	17,173
1974 April p	7.19	4.53	1.65	0.25	0.78	– 0.02	16,897	2,244	14,565	15,651	15,810
Per cent change	−10.8	−15.7	−19.3	(+)	+39.8		−7.2	+39.2	−11.5	−7.4	−7.9

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro electric plant. †† Including coke. • Including net imports.

TABLE 11 Plant capacity of the public electricity supply industry

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,738
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,153
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,611	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	45,897	53,559	4,592	39,927
1972	65,067	3,618	46,912	56,055	3,029	40,612
1973	67,719	3,156	46,024	58,408	2,589	39,671
1973 April	65,468	—	40,631	56,427	—	35,693
1974 April p	67,340	—	36,386	58,026	—	31,444

† Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12 Electricity generated outside the public electricity supply system Great Britain

GWh

	Iron and steel	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal mining	Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear power stations	Chemical and allied trades: Other†	Textiles, leather and clothing	Paper, printing and stationery	Other industries (including gas and water-works)	Total industry	Transport under-takings	Total
1968	2,779	1,412	376	623	3,655	5,753	568	2,857	598	18,621	625	19,246
1969	2,835	1,328	383	585	3,854	6,769	545	2,970	643	19,912	685	20,597
1970	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	20,215	664	20,879
1971	2,888	1,344	410	411	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	629	20,214	677	20,891
1972	2,587	1,320	409	420	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	679	20,165	689	20,854
1973 p	2,707	2,716	458	463	4,339	7,859	498	2,763	716	22,519	702	23,221
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	550	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	798	624	108	140	1,157	2,060	133	772	203	5,995	194	6,189
2nd quarter	641	565	63	113	1,001	1,843	127	692	169	5,214	175	5,389
3rd quarter	593	672	62	90	1,105	1,743	114	584	156	5,119	162	5,281
4th quarter p	675	855	225	120	1,076	2,213	124	715	188	6,191	171	6,362

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry.

TABLE 13 Sales of gas and electricity by the public supply systems

	Gas					Electricity				
	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77,213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1973	10,730	395	4,437	4,815	1,083	225,110	11,646	75,298	91,232	46,934
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,623	305	59,535	2,434	16,302	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,866	17,446	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,543	16,407	14,567	8,607
4th quarter	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,931	18,962	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter	3,305	104	1,104	1,740	357	66,578	2,975	19,790	30,011	13,802
2nd quarter	2,328	98	1,046	953	231	52,481	2,944	18,738	20,141	10,658
3rd quarter	1,774	87	973	561	153	44,489	2,747	17,563	14,875	9,304
4th quarter	3,323	106	1,314	1,561	342	61,562	2,980	19,207	26,205	13,170

TABLE 14 Refinery throughput and output of finished petroleum products

Thousand tons

	Through put of crude/ and process oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finish-ed pro-ducts††	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro-leum	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Burning oil†	Kerosene: Vapor-ising oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubri-cating oils	Bitumen
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105,290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,355	1,312	1,972
1973	112,532	6,941	104,280	1,629	388	371	14,608	148	7,118	34	27,413	41,362	1,453	2,190
1973 Jan.-Apr.	36,458	2,209	33,858	543	152	143	4,609	46	2,428	8	8,551	13,792	438	680
1974 Jan.-Apr. p	38,044	2,392	35,226	561	128	72	4,533	68	2,441	6	9,369	14,133	485	677
Per cent change	+4.3	+8.3	+4.0	+3.4	−16.0	−49.5	−1.6	+47.7	+0.5	−19.0	+9.6	+2.5	+10.9	+0.5
1973 April	9,070	566	8,427	134	33	64	1,241	12	595	4	2,131	3,344	78	179
1974 April p	9,570	582	8,857	138	28	29	1,188	16	605	3	2,352	3,456	122	183
Per cent change	+5.5	+2.7	+5.1	+3.5	−14.1	−55.3	−4.2	+33.0	+1.6	−15.0	+10.4	+3.4	+55.3	+2.1

† Including aviation turbine fuel.

†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

PETROLEUM

Refinery output, Inland deliveries and bunkers, Shipments & Arrivals of refined products
(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

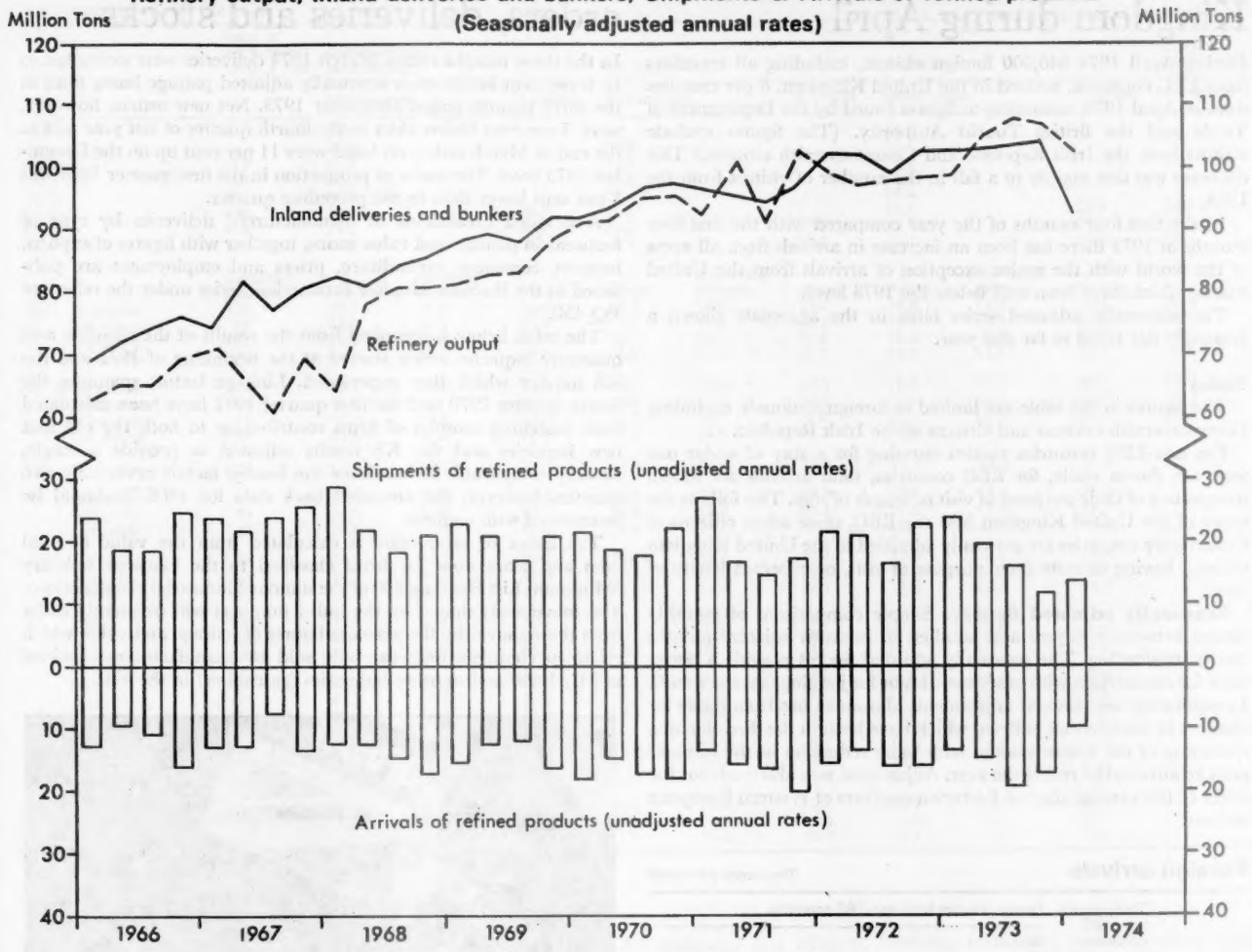


TABLE 15 Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption

Thousand tons

	Total §	Aviation Spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Kerosene: Vaporising oil	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil †	Lubricating oils	Bitumen	Paraffin wax
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1973	97,774	133	16,659	230	4,135	3,134	35	5,569	14,861	38,824	1,166	2,420	74
1973 Jan.-Apr.	36,138	41	5,238	74	1,203	1,397	10	1,802	6,176	15,397	377	732	22
1974 Jan.-Apr. p	33,076	28	4,905	70	1,012	1,203	9	1,756	5,263	13,967	339	724	33
Per cent change	−8.5	−30.9	−6.4	−4.9	−15.9	−13.9	−11.0	−2.5	−14.8	−9.3	−9.9	−1.2	+52.9
1973 April	8,241	11	1,389	17	320	266	3	436	1,323	3,362	91	182	5
1974 April p	7,625	6	1,330	18	295	210	3	415	1,123	3,057	84	206	8
Per cent change	−7.5	−45.8	−4.2	+3.5	−8.1	−21.2	+14.1	−4.8	−15.1	−9.1	−7.7	+13.5	+65.9

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refiners. † Excluding refinery consumption.

TABLE 16 Stocks of oil – end month

	Held by oil companies†		Power stations*
	Million tons	Estimated days supply‡	Million tons
1974 January	18.9	56	0.80
February	19.2	62	0.73
March	19.9	75	0.83
April	21.7	88	0.86
May p	23.1	99	0.83

† Includes stocks of the product equivalent of crude and process oils held at the refineries and products at various stages in the distribution system.
* Fuel oil held at main oil burning stations in Great Britain.
‡ With effect from March estimated days supply has been based on forecast demand for the ensuing months taking into account seasonal factors.

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Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during April

During April 1974 546,000 foreign visitors, including all travellers from EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom, 8 per cent less than in April 1973, according to figures issued by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth citizens.) This decrease was due mainly to a fall in the number of visitors from the USA.

In the first four months of the year compared with the first four months of 1973 there has been an increase in arrivals from all areas of the world with the major exception of arrivals from the United States, which have been well below the 1973 level.

The seasonally adjusted series have in the aggregate shown a relatively flat trend so far this year.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

For non-EEC countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown while, for EEC countries, total arrivals are shown irrespective of their purposes of visit or length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of Community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors.

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries							
			Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1973										
January	139	258	35	64	60	143	34	55	129	262
February	132	265	36	67	51	145	29	56	116	268
March	170	265	44	65	88	142	46	69	178	276
April	334	242	78	76	129	155	49	61	256	292
May	266	242	56	58	167	137	61	61	284	256
June	299	259	88	67	196	125	73	61	357	253
July	535	253	142	66	228	115	106	61	476	242
August	408	256	89	71	197	108	101	60	387	239
September	278	263	74	71	181	123	91	63	346	257
October	242	289	73	72	122	127	64	63	259	262
November	186	319	63	86	83	128	46	73	192	287
December	186	264	57	72	66	120	47	64	170	256
1974										
January	141	262	38	69	50	122	40	66	128	257
February	132	267	38	70	42	122	35	68	115	260
March	216	271	53	69	68	112	52	76	173	257
April	320	283	79	80	95	116	52	64	226	260
Jan.-April 1973	775		194		327		158		680	
Jan.-April 1974	809		208		254		179		641	

Total arrivals — all persons admitted, including long stay and short stay visitors from EEC countries

Foreign visitors — all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.

UA — unadjusted. SA — seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended March 1974 deliveries were estimated to be 8 per cent lower, on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended December 1973. Net new orders, however, were 7 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of last year and at the end of March orders on hand were 11 per cent up on the December 1973 level. The index of production in the first quarter 1974 was 3 per cent lower than in the preceding quarter.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Men's shoes designed and made in Britain for the Federal German market. With full leather uppers, a broad and flat last and bold detailing, they are made for the more expensive end of the market. Produced by Norton Shoes Ltd., of Northamptonshire, a member of the Wearra Group, they are examples of shoes made to high standards for individual markets. During 1973 the Wearra Group exported more than £1 million of shoes, 50 per cent more than the previous year, chiefly the result of its willingness to research into and supply the appropriate styling and fitting in each country.

Index of production: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.6 r			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	44.8		84.8	16.8		30.5	15.6		28.4	16.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1972 1st quarter	105	37.7	36.4	53.4	18.0	16.8	24.7	16.3	16.0	25.5	20.0
2nd quarter	98	35.7	28.8	65.1	13.7	12.8	25.8	14.4	15.3	21.9	24.1
3rd quarter	112	26.4	32.3	49.7	13.1	17.2	20.9	16.2	16.0	26.0	18.2
4th quarter	98	29.5	31.8	59.6	15.8	14.0	27.7	14.8	14.2	24.4	18.5
1973 1st quarter	104	36.2	35.1	62.4	18.1	16.9	29.6	15.9	15.7	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	108	45.8	40.7	86.5	18.0	17.8	34.0	14.9	15.9	25.9	20.6
3rd quarter	115	40.6	48.4	73.9	13.7	18.0	25.0	15.5	15.5	29.2	16.3
4th quarter	107	44.8	46.6	84.8	17.4	14.6	33.3	16.0	15.2	29.7	16.5
1974 1st quarter p	104	52.1	51.6	87.3	16.3	15.6	29.7	13.9	14.0	28.9	13.6
1972 October	99	25.4	31.2	49.9	16.5	13.2	28.6	17.5	14.3	28.5	
November	99	29.0	31.4	58.7	19.4	14.6	34.9	15.9	14.4	26.1	
December	97	29.5	31.8	59.6	11.4	14.1	19.7	10.9	13.8	18.8	
1973 January	98	33.1	38.1	61.7	18.1	21.5	27.9	14.5	15.2	25.8	
February	109	34.5	37.0	61.4	16.8	14.6	27.8	15.4	15.6	28.1	
March	105	36.2	35.1	62.4	19.6	14.5	32.1	17.8	16.4	32.2	
April	109	41.0	36.1	75.2	19.5	17.2	38.8	14.8	16.2	25.9	
May	105	45.4	37.8	86.7	20.1	17.4	38.6	15.6	15.8	27.0	
June	103	45.8	40.7	86.5	14.5	18.7	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
July	114	42.7	44.2	76.6	11.9	19.3	17.4	15.0	15.8	27.3	
August	121	41.3	46.7	75.2	14.0	18.4	27.9	15.4	15.9	29.3	
September	109	40.6	48.4	73.9	15.4	16.3	29.7	16.1	14.7	31.0	
October	104	44.2	50.7	80.9	22.4	17.1	42.2	18.8	14.8	35.2	
November	110	47.6	50.5	92.1	20.8	15.7	43.1	17.4	15.8	31.9	
December	107	44.8	46.6	84.8	8.9	11.0	14.6	11.8	14.9	21.9	
1974 January p	98	46.3	51.3	84.8	14.0	17.8	25.4	12.5	13.1	25.4	
February p	100	50.6	53.3	86.4	17.3	15.3	28.7	13.0	13.2	27.1	
March p	113	52.1	51.6	87.3	17.5	13.8	35.0	16.1	15.5	34.1	

Index of retail prices for May

The index of retail prices for all items for 21 May 1974 was 107.6 (15 January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.4 per cent on April (106.1), of 16.0 per cent on May 1973 and of 11.3 per cent on October 1973.

The rise of the all items index in May was due to higher prices for cigarettes and tobacco, clothing, electricity, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and some other goods and services. There was a reduction in the average price of tomatoes.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1 Rates of change

	All items				All items except seasonal food			
	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1973 December		188.2	+0.7	+10.6		186.1	+0.6	+5.3
1974 January	100.0	191.8	+1.9	+12.0	100.0	189.4	+1.8	+6.5
February	101.7	195.1	+1.7	+13.2	101.9	193.0	+1.9	+7.8
March	102.6	196.8	+0.9	+13.5	102.8	194.7	+0.9	+7.9
April	106.1	203.5	+3.4	+15.2	106.3	201.3	+3.4	+9.7
May	107.6	206.4	+1.4	+16.0	107.7	204.0	+1.3	+10.3

TABLE 2 General index of retail prices

	Indices (15 January 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	23 April 1974	21 May 1974	
All items	106.1	107.6	+ 1.4
All items excluding food	107.0	108.7	+ 1.6
Food	103.2	104.5	+ 1.3
Seasonal food	102.1	106.9	+ 4.7
Other food	103.4	103.9	+ 0.5
Alcoholic drink	109.5	110.5	+ 0.9
Tobacco	114.6	121.6	+ 6.1
Housing	107.2	107.6	+ 0.4
Fuel and light	103.2	106.2	+ 2.9
Durable household goods	105.1	105.9	+ 0.8
Clothing and footwear	106.7	108.3	+ 1.5
Transport and vehicles	108.6	110.2	+ 1.5
Miscellaneous goods	106.6	108.0	+ 1.3
Services	102.5	104.7	+ 2.1
Meals out	104.8	106.1	+ 1.2

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Act 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 21 June 1974 and of one film registered on Friday, 14 June 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Concert	BR/E 37533/23/6/79	13	June 19	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	The Black and White Colour Film Co. Ltd.
A Place To Begin	BR/E 37535/23/6/79	23	June 20	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Pelicula Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2350	BR/E 37255/23/6/79	8	21 June	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2350A	BR/E 37256/23/6/79	7	21 June	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Ramparts Of Clay	EC 37530/23/6/79	87	18 June	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Uccelli Productions, Paris and Office des Actualités Algérienne, Algeria
			FOREIGN		
Pursuit Of Happiness	F 37528	93	14 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	T.A. Films Norton Simon Inc.
Blazing Saddles	F 37529	93	18 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Inc.
The Black Hand	F 37531	90	18 June	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	I.N.C.I.S. Film S.p.a., Rome
Superdad	F 37532	95	19 June	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
The Sugarland Express	F 37534	110	19 June	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures

Motor vehicle output in May

Summary

Car production rose sharply, in both recorded and seasonally adjusted terms, in the four-week period ending 25 May. After the temporary set back in April, car output resumed with renewed vigour its recovery from the period of restricted working earlier in the year. The recorded weekly rate of commercial vehicle output rose for the fourth successive month but, in seasonally adjusted terms, May output was fractionally below that in April.

Recorded output of passenger cars was 158,113 units, a weekly rate of 39,528, 14 per cent higher than in the comparable period of 1973. Commercial vehicle output at 36,127 units represented a weekly average of 9,032, some 12 per cent above the rate a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Recorded production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and un-assembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.
Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52	1,142,216	605,105	1,747,321	33,602	257,574	159,045	416,619	8,012
1974	52								
1973 1st quarter	13	320,052	158,532	478,584	36,814	69,954	36,346	106,300	8,177
2nd quarter	13	290,253	155,749	446,002	34,308	69,399	39,980	109,379	8,414
3rd quarter	13	229,505	122,313	351,818	27,063	54,106	36,031	90,137	6,934
4th quarter	13	302,406	168,511	470,917	36,224	64,115	46,688	110,803	8,523
1974 1st quarter	13	237,235	150,688	387,923	29,840	52,641	36,845	89,486	6,884
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1973 January	5	135,970	61,705	197,675	39,535	28,419	12,597	41,016	8,203
February	4	89,426	48,206	137,632	34,408	21,401	12,054	33,455	8,364
March	4	94,656	48,621	143,277	35,819	20,134	11,695	31,829	7,957
April	4	80,647	45,380	126,027	31,507	18,957	11,278	30,235	7,559
May	5	111,333	62,019	173,352	34,670	26,613	13,684	40,297	8,059
June	4	98,273	48,350	146,623	36,656	23,829	15,018	38,847	9,712
July	4	66,106	33,344	99,450	24,863	16,054	12,041	28,095	7,024
August	4	76,537	41,956	118,493	29,623	14,437	8,754	23,191	5,798
September	5	86,862	47,013	133,875	26,775	23,615	15,236	38,851	7,770
October	4	100,661	56,057	156,718	39,180	23,475	16,046	39,521	9,880
November	4	98,926	55,819	154,745	38,686	18,659	12,490	31,149	7,787
December	5	102,819	56,635	159,454	31,891	21,981	18,152	40,133	8,027
1974 January	4	61,781	37,628	99,409	24,852	13,989	9,595	23,584	5,896
February	4	73,721	50,721	124,442	31,110	16,048	11,428	27,476	6,869
March	5	101,730	62,339	164,069	32,814	22,604	15,822	38,426	7,685
April	4	74,411	40,917	115,328	28,832	18,891	12,909	31,800	7,950
May	4	99,873	58,240	158,113	39,528	20,614	15,513	36,127	9,032
June	5								
July	4								
August	4								
September	5								
October	4								
November	4								
December	5								

(The comments which follow are unless otherwise stated based on the seasonally adjusted figures in Table 2.)

Cars

Output of cars in May was 156,000 units, the highest since last October and 7½ per cent above average monthly output in 1973. Compared with the somewhat depressed April figures, output rose by over 30 per cent, with production for export (up to 42 per cent) and that for the home market (up 25 per cent) both contributing to the increase. The proportion of total production destined for export, at 37 per cent, was little different from that in May 1973.

Commercial vehicles

Output of commercial vehicles, at 34,000 units, fell marginally in May and was slightly below average monthly output in 1973. Compared with the previous month, a rise of 9 per cent in production for export was slightly more than offset in absolute terms by a 7 per cent fall in output for the home market. Production for export accounted for 42 per cent of total production in May 1974 compared with only 33 per cent in May 1973.

TABLE 2 Production – seasonally adjusted

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of a regularly recurring influence (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGE — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973	95	50	145	21.5	13.2	34.7
1974						
1973 1st quarter	99	47	146	22.2	11.8	34.0
2nd quarter	91	48	139	21.7	12.1	33.8
3rd quarter	97	51	148	23.0	14.5	37.5
4th quarter	93	56	149	19.0	14.6	33.6
1974 1st quarter	74	44	118	16.9	12.0	28.9
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1973 January	111	50	161	22.9	11.7	34.6
February	92	44	136	22.5	12.2	34.7
March	95	46	141	21.2	11.7	32.9
April	85	44	129	20.8	11.4	32.2
May	90	50	140	20.7	10.4	31.1
June	97	52	149	23.7	14.4	38.1
July	108	54	162	24.6	16.6	41.2
August	103	54	157	21.5	13.4	34.9
September	81	44	125	23.0	13.4	36.4
October	100	58	158	22.0	16.8	38.8
November	94	58	152	16.8	12.2	29.0
December	86	52	138	18.1	14.7	32.8
1974 January	64	38	102	14.3	11.5	25.8
February	77	47	124	17.1	11.7	28.8
March	82	48	130	19.2	12.7	31.9
April	79	40	119	21.0	13.2	34.2
May	99	57	156	19.6	14.4	34.0
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
Average of:						
Dec. 1973-Feb. 1974	76	45	121	16.5	12.7	29.2
Mar.-May 1974	87	48	135	19.9	13.4	33.3
Percentage change	+14	+6	+11	+21	+6	+14

Paper and board production

United Kingdom production of paper and board in the four weeks ending 27 April was just over 389 thousand tonnes, nearly 8 per cent more than in the comparable period of 1973. The index of industrial production for the paper and board industry (which is obtained by weighting together information on gross production of the different grades of paper and board by estimates of value-added appropriate to each grade) was 104.5 in April (average 1970 = 100) after seasonal adjustment. With the disruption of production due to the restrictions on fuel supplies, three-day working, etc., the calculation of seasonally adjusted estimates for the first quarter of 1974 is especially uncertain. It appears, however, that production of paper and board was most seriously affected in January (when production was probably some 10 to 15 per cent lower than would have been expected without fuel restrictions), although there was a partial recovery in February and March, and by April production had returned to around the peak level reached last autumn in unadjusted volume terms and exceeded it when normal seasonal fluctuations are taken into account.

The latest figures are set out in the following table:

	Production of paper and board			Index of industrial production for paper and board (1970 = 100)	
	Gross production (in '000 tonnes)				
	Total	Paper	Board	Unadjusted	Adjusted for normal seasonal fluctuations
1972	4,374	3,166	1,208	92.7	92.7
1973	4,708	3,430	1,278	99.9	99.9
1973 1st quarter	1,247	905	342	105.1	101.5
2nd quarter	1,221	887	334	103.3	99 6
3rd quarter	1,059	778	281	89.8	98.6
4th quarter	1,181	860	321	101.2	99.5
1974 1st quarter	1,197	871	327	101.1	97.7
1973 October*	97.7	71.6	26.1	108.2	101.1
November	95.6	69.8	26.8	105.2	98.8
December*	81.6	59.0	22.6	90.3	98.8
1974 January*	86.0	62.5	23.5	93.7	90.6
February*	95.0	68.6	26.4	104.4	99.8
March*	94.6	69.2	25.4	105.2	102.9
April*	97.4	68.6	28.7	105.6	104.5

* Weekly rate during four or five week periods.

Further details on production of various grades of paper and board, together with wholesale price indices and other statistical information on the paper and board industry have now been published in Business Monitor PM 481, Paper and paper making materials, April 1974.

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

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- PM 332 Metal working machine tools for March 1973
- PM 423 Foam backing, foam laminating and fabric to fabric bonding for April 1974
- PM 440 Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) for February 1974
- PM 476 Imported timber for April 1974
- PM 481 Paper and paper making materials for April 1974
- PM 491 Rubber for December 1973

Quarterly at 37½p each a year post free:

- PQ 331 Agricultural machinery (except tractors) for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 332 Metal-working machine tools for third quarter 1973
- PQ 365.2 Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 368 Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 432 Leather goods for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 491 Rubber manufactures for third quarter 1973
- PQ 493 Brushes and brooms for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 496 Plastics products for third quarter 1973

Annual

1971 Census of Production Reports (price including postage shown in brackets):

PA 273	Toilet preparations	(27p)
PA 382	Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	(27p)
PA 390	Engineers' small tools and gauges	(27p)
PA 449.2	Gloves	(27p)
PA 499.1	Musical instruments	(27p)

Service and distributive series

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SD 5 Catering Trades for April 1973

Quarterly at 37½p per year:

SD 9 Computer services for fourth quarter 1973

Miscellaneous series

Monthly at £5.25 per year:

M 1 Motor vehicle registrations for April 1974

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2793; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in July

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in July. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
1 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (May)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail trade (May – final)	PN	Department of Industry
2 Tues.	UK official reserves (June)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (June)	PN	Bank of England
4 Thurs.	Housing starts and completions (prov. – May)	PN	Department of Environment
	House improvement grants approved (prov. – May)		
5 Fri.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (June)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Personal income, expenditure and savings (1st qtr.) and gross domestic product (1st qtr. – rev.)	PN	CSO
8 Mon.	Turnover of the catering trades (May)	PN	Department of Industry
	Wholesale price index numbers (June)	PN	Department of Industry
9 Tues.	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (June – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
10 Wed.	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-June)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
	Import and export unit value and volume index numbers; terms of trade (April)	PN	Department of Trade
11 Thurs.	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (1st qtr. – revised)	T and I	Department of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors stocks (1st qtr. – revised)		
	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (June)	PN	Department of Trade/ CSO
12 Fri.	Crude steel production (June)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Building Societies receipts and loans (June)	PN	BSA
15 Mon.	Index of industrial production (May)	PN	CSO
	Retail trade (June – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
17 Wed.	Appropriation account of companies (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets – analysis by sector (1st qtr.)		
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and personal sectors (1st. qtr.)		
18 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (March)	T and I	Department of Industry
	Consumers' expenditure (2nd qtr. – 1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	Unemployment (prov. – July)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (prov. – July)		
19 Fri.	Retail prices index (June)	PN	Department of Employment
21 Sunday	National Savings monthly progress report (June)	PN	National Savings Committee
22 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
	New vehicle registrations (June)	PN	Department of Environment
25 Thurs.	Energy Trends	T and I	Department of Energy
	Unemployment (final – June)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (May)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (May)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (June)		
	Car and commercial vehicle production (June – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Import and export unit value and volume index numbers; terms of trade (May)	PN	Department of Trade
30 Tues.	Construction – new orders (May)	PN	Department of Environment
31 Wed.	Central government borrowing requirement (June)	Fin Stats	CSO/ Treasury
	Bricks and cement production (June)	PN	Department of Environment

* PN = Press Notice.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	20 June 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	6 June 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	13 June 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	30 May 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	23 May 1974
N. Ireland (M)	30 May 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	13 June 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	20 June 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1974
household consumption (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	13 June 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	23 May 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	13 June 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	30 May 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	30 May 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	6 June 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	23 May 1974
production (M)	23 May 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	23 May 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
estimated figures (M)	13 June 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	23 May 1974
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	This week
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	20 June 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	16 May 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	13 June 1974
provisional figures	13 June 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	20 June 1974
stocks (M)	13 June 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	This week
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	16 May 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	6 June 1974
retail (M)	16 May 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	2 May 1974
cotton industry production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	6 June 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	20 June 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	13 June 1974

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 Apr. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	9 May 1974
ECGD local offices	23 May 1974
Guide to Departments	6 June 1974
Official Receivers' offices	13 June 1974
Programme of trade promotions	2 May 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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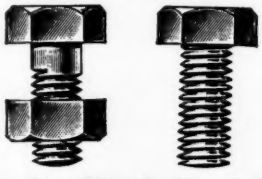

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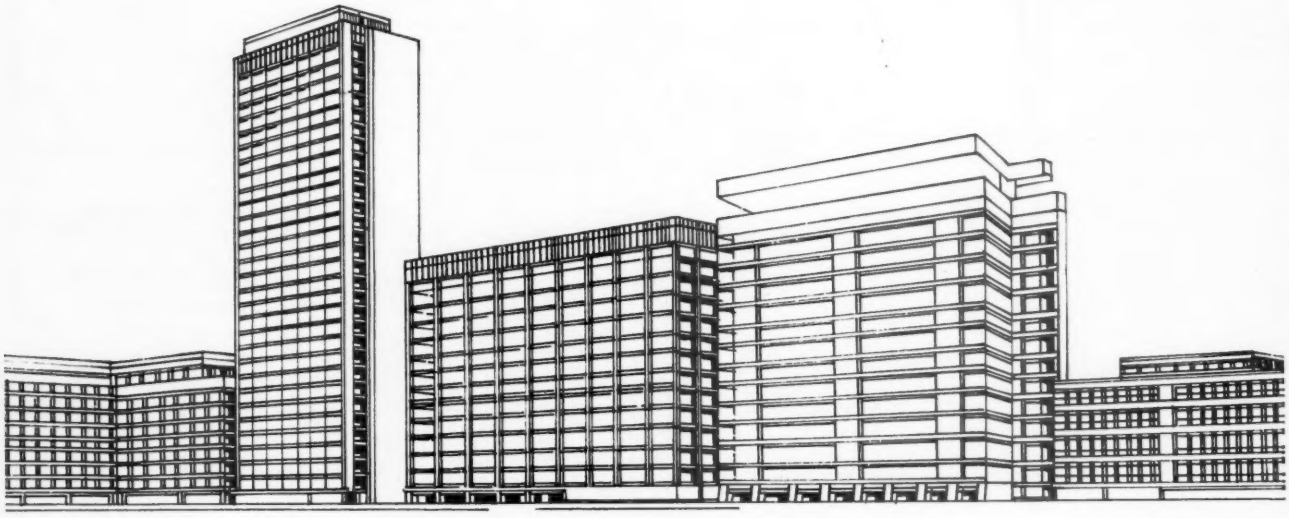

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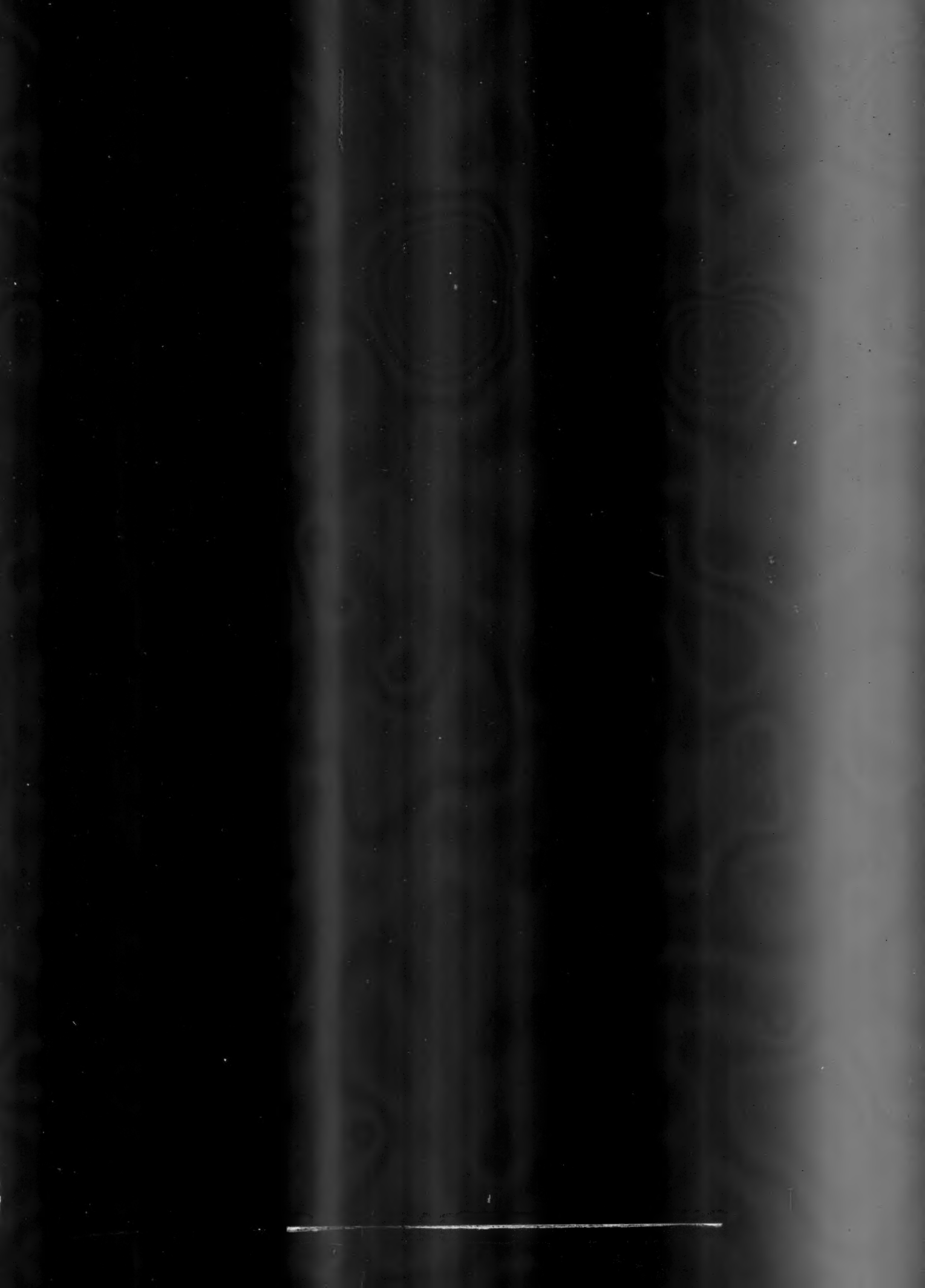
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